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1911

H.F.M.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

1911

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Extract from the

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1st July to 16th Dec 1911

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Batch III (1911)

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st July 1911.

No. 27 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNE D BY NATIVSS.

I. Foreign Politics.

The Imperial Conference and India.

1. The Wednesday Review of the 28th June has the following:-. "The Imperial conference which has attract d such wide attention has closed its sittings and the net result of its deliberations so far as India is concerned must be equated to zero. . . . . . India was conspicously represented at the Coronation and we have had glowing accounts of the acclamations with which Indian representatives were everywhre received. But in the Imperial Conference, she was relegated to the very last seat and except when the highly inconvenient subject of Indian immigration was brought in our country was non-est for all practical purposes. . . . . . Though we are ready to agree with Mr. Asquith that the oversea delegates and himself will return to their respective spheres of work with a stronger sense of common obligations to the Empire than before the Conference sat we cannot say that thesense of obligation can be strong en ugh can be as strong as it ought to be when the obligations to India which forms the chief glory of th British Empire are clear forgotten. Surely Mr. Asquith [illegible] ...at India was outside the Empire and they [illegible] ...harge to this country. . . . [illegible] ...role more of an [illegible] ...f Indians w... [illegible] ...oubt...

to ~~ask the Ministers of the Dominions to make known how~~ ~~help and~~ and widespread wasthe feeling on the subject in India. His Lordship so Reuter wires appealed to the Dominions to inform public opinion as to the claims of Indians to considerate and friendly treatement as loyal fellow subjects and it was rather a question of spirit and attitude than of legislation. Spirit and attitude have been given a fair and unconscionably long trial but they have been found wanting much to the dissatisfaction and degradation of Indians and they are not to blame if they put more faith in an equaitable piece of legislation which would compel the Colonies to mete out just treatment to ...ns. . . . . Lord Crewe ought to have taken a firmer ...tion and told the delgegates squarely that they were not ...e to the ~~position and told the delegates~~ interests of the ...ire by their selfish and unjust attitude towards a most ...serving class of His Majesty's subjects. The Imperial ...onference was the best opportunity to make it plain to them ~~jxxxxjx~~ that their wrong headed policy with regard to Indian immigration was the weakest spot in the Imperial polity and so long as it is their their vaunted Imperialism was but a counterfeit."

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The Feudatories of India.

8. In an article under this heading contributed by thei... own correspondent the Indian Patriot of the 27th June writes:-- "There are at present conspicuous instan... of personal accomplishment among Native Rulers and ... Governments in their respective States. And the... them a keen competition for success and disti...

could not have meant tha...

had no common obligations to disch...

It seems to us that Lord Crewe played the ...

apologist for the Colonies than the champion o...

he is officially and which he ought to be. No d...

that the India office and the Government of India

o their best to explain to the people of India

stood with the Dominions, and, on the other han... to make known how d...

...tled to ask the Ministers of the...

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~~andxbe~~
and beneficient rulers. This result has been brought about partly by British influence but chiefly by the sagacious way in which the Government of India and the respective Local Governments have been recognising and rewarding exceptional merit and success wherever shown.

"Indeed there is often much that is spurious in the brilliant accounts, that are published to the world of the administration of Native States. They exhibit only those that are calculated to fascinate the eye of the reader. A prosperous and progressive finance often saves a State from all its faults, from its corruption from its oppression and tyranny and with a friendly Political Agent the records of years of maladministration can be palmed off upon the British Government as evidencing a brillian t feat of statesmanship and administrative ability. The British Government is accordingly now and then misled in its attitude towards Native Princes and States while the people who experience all the hardships of misrule have no means of making their voices effectively all heard in the proper quarters. They have no constitutional Government nor constitutional methods of representing their grievances to the Government of India no freedom of the press and no ~~adequate~~ consitutitonal safeguard against arbitrary or oppressive proceedings."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

9. In a leader under the heading "Political u... in India" the Mal... of the 24th Jun...

The murder of Mr. R.W.D'E Ashe I.C.S.

"What is exceedingly regrettable besides the m... Ashe is that anarchism like the plague has f...

the Madras Presidency which had hitherto enjoyed in immunity from its ravages. What is still significant is that a Brahaman was the perpetrator of this heinous crime, as it has been in all such cases that had taken place in Northern India. We do not say that Brhamans as a class should be abhorred on thi account; but that a popular Collector has been ruthlessly murdered by one from the community would seem to give roo serious reflection as to how the scum of it should be trea hereafter. Coming nearer home we find that many of them are looked upon with a degree of indulgence which they do deserve. For lip submission they are adepts, while their seldom realise the fact that they are wolves in sheep's cl They are crowding into places from which they werehithert out and they are making enough of elbow room to trade profi on their cunningness and treachery. At any rate so far as th Government are concerned it is incumbent on theim to nip the evil in the bud, and we have no doubt that those who r gard the Tinnevelly outrage with abohorrence will help the authori in every way to put down anarchism and its concomitant evils wi an iron hand."

10. In an article in which reference is made to the indignation and sympathy evoked throughout India at the murder of Mr. Ashe, I.C.S., the Indian Patirot of the 26th June says that "Something further than indignation and sorr are expected of responsibl citizens.", and adds - "Manliness demands that not only anxiety and grief but als resolution and courage should come into play. The of the police has been productive of some good r but hitherto no defnite data have been available

Co-operation with the Police.

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the murder is understood to be the result of anarchist conpirac

Meanwhile it is pleasant to know that one prominent citizen of Tinnevelly has come forward to help the police. The courage and public spirit of Mr. Guruswamy Aiyar are commendable and if the police would make it possible, more of equally prominent and influential men would be available for the work of detection and investigation. Whether Tinnevelly is to demonstrate how far and closely the public and the police could co-operate under the shadow of such grave incidents would depend as much upon the police as upon the public spirit of its inhabitants. Of the result of such co-operation however there can be no doubt; for it will be wholly for their good."

Possession of arms.

11. In an article under this heading the Indian Patirot of the 26th June writes:-- "The most natural suggestion to make when offeces are committed by means of fire-arms, is that the grant of licenses should be restricted It will, however be found on enquiry that arms possessed under a license do not go into the hands of criminals. They have not hitherto been found to do so.. . . . . . It is understood that revolvers have been brought into British territory from Pondicherry with the help of persons belonging to an exempted class. When they bring arms from Pondicher y, the British Customs officials cannot do anything. THey have to be allowed, and afterwards it is open to them for a small gain, to transfer the weapons into the hands of men who want to make secret use of them. So long as there are men of this class to misuse the privilege which is granted to them in the faith that they will be more loyal than others, those who want revolvers for criminal purposes will get them. The revolver of the Tinnevelly assassin there is no means of ide

ifying because its number has been fiald off. If itawas obtained with the help of exempted men such as we have refered to perhaps even the filing off the number would not be quite necessary because an exempted person can purchase weapons under a false name; and there will be nothing afterwards to connect him with thepurchase. A license-holder cannot so evade his responsibility; In the first place he is granted a license only after enquiry through the Police and the Magistracy, and no license is granted to desperate characters. Even if they allow irregular use to be made of their weapons it will be easy to find it out. But the mondescript class which enjoys exemption cannot be so easily dealt with because it is possible for them to assume false names; and even otherwise it may not be wasy to identify them. If the possession of arms is to be controlled the way is not reduce the number of licenses butto bring exempted classes under better control."

The Cochin Argus of the 1st July remarks:-- "In the house of one of the persons arrested the Police discovered some unlicensed fire arms, but so far, they seem to have been unsuccessful in their efforts to discover the source from which the assassin obtained the Browning pistol with which he perpetrated his atrocious crime. It is plain though that something needs to be dome to cheek the illegal traffic in fire arms. It would now seem that as in Bombay an Bengal so in t this presedency enemies of law and order are in a position t to procure arms and ammunition without the knowledge of the authorities. It would be hard of course to make the working of the Arms act any severer as this would be a hardship to agriculturi sts and others, ~~to be~~ who keep arms for legitimate and necessary purposes but something ought to be done to prevent arms from getting into the possession of tho e wh

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of those who presumably want them for unlawful purposes.

12. In an article on this subject the Travancore Times of the 27th June writes:-- "We feel sure that anarchism must be confined to a low fractional part of the Indian society who arē are of an utterly diseased state of brain. Anyhow we think it is highly necessary that its miserable ragged nests should be poked out whereever they are found with all vigilance and activity and destroyed with an unsparing hand. Whatever the anarchists or those who preach a faith closely akin to anarchism may think, India as a whole is not prepared to accept their doctrines however grandilocose they may appear to be. Our rulers may have their faults; who have not; but needless to say that no better rule than theirs, taking all in all can be had for India anywhere else even in the vague imagination of the extreme politician. Indeed it is very sad our rulers have to make such valuable sacrifices in their beneficient rule of this country."

Anarchism in India.

In an article under this heading written by a correspondent the West Coast Spectator of the 28th June, publishes the following:-- "The murder of Mr. Ashe the Collector of Tinnevelly closely followed by that of a Police Officer in Dacca forcibly demonstrates the existence of a widespread, though secret conspiracy in India directed against the British Government. We have reluctantly to admit that anarchism has come to stay in India and that to lay the flattering unaction to our soul that anarchism will not thrive is to court danger a

and live in fools' paradise. Hitherto we believed that only young and immature youths were the votaries of anarchism but the fact that the Tinnevelly assassin is a fully developed man points out that the conspiracy is supported by grown-up men also. This creates a situation which we cannot survey with equanimity. This situation is fraught with dangerous consequences. . . . . The Government are bound to put down anarchism with a heavy hand. It is a duty they owe both to themselves and to the millions of people committed to their charge. Have not the people also a duty to perform? How far have the people discharged this duty? They are discharging it by passing resolutions condemning anarchism and expressing abhorrence at 'foul murders' and 'diabolical assassinations They have not gone a step further beyond these empty expressions. Our rulers expect much more than this: and it is my opinion that the inertia of the people is in some way responsible for the growth of anarchism. I have a lurking suspicion that the passing of resolutions is actuated by feelings of fear. I suspect that the people pass resolutions because they think that if they do not do so, they will be suspected of harbouring feelings not enimical to anarchism. If this is not, so why is it that our people have done, and are doing, nothing practical to help the Government? We are informed that the police find great difficulty in getting evidence in the Tinnevelly case and that people are not coming forward to help police investigation. There must be no difficulty in finding out the friends and abettors of the assassin when the community to one man, is against anarchism . . . . Can those 'leaders' and public bodies who have passed resolutions condemning anarchism honestly say that they have tried or are tryingto counteract the evil? Will they come forward

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and say what they have so far achieved in this direction?. . . At any cost we must roll back the tide of lawlessness, and free our young men and boys from the clutches of a demon who is walking the land, leaving behind a trail of lurid pictures of woe and desolution. Let there be organizations in every town and village engaged in preaching loyalty ~~should~~ and pointing out the evil effects of anarchism and sedition. Leagues should be formed in all towns to help the police in hunting down seditionists and anarchists and to keep a strict watch over new arrivals. Preachers must also be sent into villages to preach the doctrines of loyal living. I quite approve the idea of introducing text books on loyalty in our ~~living~~ schools and colleges. Above all a good system of moral and religious instruction should be devised. The Present evils are the direct result of the absence of this system in our educational institutions. I trust the leaders of the people will at least now realise their duty and emerge out of the region of inaction they have hitherto been living in."

In an article in which reference is made to the opinion of the Times (London) on "Unrest in India" as cabled out to India on the 19th June, the Wednesd y Review of the 28th June says:-- "Deplorable as are the outrages committed by anarchists in Tinnevelly and Mymensingh we trust nothing will be done by critics of Government which will in any way undermine the hold they have secured upon the affections of the people by wild and thoughtless counsels. It does not certainly help Lord Hardinge's Government in the grave task of uprooting anarchism and the highest courts in the land in punishing the guilty and rescuing the innocent by condemning both as inefficient and practising the art of political window dressing.

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To spot out a handful of anarchists among three hundred millions is no joke and the Government have been doing all they can in bringing home the guilt to the real conspirators without unduly harassing the innocent by indiscriminate prosecutions and the credit of the Government has never stood higher than to-day. The anarchists welcome nothing more than such wild counsels so that they sympathies of the people may be alienated from the Government, and we should take good care that we do not play into their hands. . . . . . That the Government are practising the art of pol9tical windwo dressing seems to us to be a calumny. They have placed their foot upon every source from which political poison can spread. ~~The Seditious Meetings every source from which political poison can spread.~~ The seditious Meetings Act has stopped the avocation of the itinerant pracher of sedition, veiled or open The Press Act has gagged incitements to murder if ever it was openly done. The rigorous of the espionage of suspected persons have not been relaxed. What then can the Government do unless they tamper with postal communications? Of course much mischief has been done and might be done by employing the post office as instrument for spreading seditious literature. But the Government cannot be too circumspect in tampering with postal communication and it must be left to the good sense of the people to so deal with such literature as they may happen to meet with. What we ask can the Government do? There is one thing to be done and that is to administer the Arms Act with more directness and care. In spite of the Arms act the anarchists manage to get revolvers and it can be due only to the recklessness of those who own them and who are in a position to import them. And what is more

surprising these men have not only come by revolvers, but are trained to use them with deadly effect. It should certainly be possible to detect both the sources of the supply of revolvers and of the training the anarchists get. We venture to think that Government might investigate these things with more care for we are sure they cannot be oblivious of them."

The West Coast Reformer of the 29th June, says:-- "If There are defects in the administration we must strive to have them remedied by constitutional methods and theadoption of these has never been objected to by the present rulers of the country. If unconstitutional methods are resorted to the rulers cannot well be blamed if they resort to strong repressive measures. The pity is that such measures are always calculated to fall alike on the guilty and the innocent. If the latter desire to prevent such measures from being enforced they must actively co-operate in the task of exposing and destroying sedition. Mere lip denouncements of sedition and a anarchy do not make up all that is meant by co-operation. We are xxx glad to notethat Mr. Guruswamy Aiyar is actively helping the police in the investigation of the Tinnevelly tragedy. This is as it should be. When leading men come forward on such occasions and range themselves manfully on the side of law and order than itself will demoralise the enemies of law and order. Further it will we may be sure help
16 infuse greater responsibility into the work of the police, restraining subordinate police officers from exhibiting exce-ssive zeal to say the least."

The Indian Patriot of the 30th June observes:-- "It is true that anarchist outrages have now and then occurred in a manner that they never occurred before but no reasonable man can take them to reflect any widespread prevalence in the country of ideas which they evidence. The large mass of the people are undoubtedly on the side of law and order. They are thoroughly loyal. And to our mind th Government is in a particularly strong position to-day by reason of the wide popular appreciation of its earnest efforts for the general advancement of the people. There was never a time when such a large number of people were so earnestly determined to ~~a time~~ promote good feeling between the rulers and the people or so indulgent even to the mistakes of Government. Those who think that Lord Morley or Lord Minto has done anything to weaken the psoition of Government make a great mistake; for really the Government is much stronger to-day than it was at the time either of them became responsible for the Government of India; and we owe it to their genius foresight and wisdom that there is little of what may be called political discontent in India at present and that instead we have such a large measur of popular appreciation of Government's attitude and policy. . . . . The easy way in which the that Tinnevelly crime has been dealt with and traced to its source seems to show that so far as this part of the country is concerned there is no vast scheme of conspiracy. Things so far known show that the desparadoes are very few in number and that there is no organisation beyond them. We may hope that with the discovery in Tinnevelly we have seen the last of anarchism in this part of India."

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The Madras Standard of the 1st July remarks:-- "The cumbrous machinery of the law courts which is said to be 'useless' in dealing with sedition is precisely the very machinery to separate the goats from the sheep. Once let the simpler' methods be adopted and chance humanly speaking that the innocent will not be punished with the guilty will vanish. Then it is obvious that the heart of the seditionist will rejoice. Let the methods of the drum-head court martial be followed and the swarms of informers who abound in this land of hostile castes and factions seeking means to wreak their spite on innocent men who happen to have incurred their enmity, will have work ready to their hands. No one will be safe and discontent will grow which is precisely wh at the seiditionist wants and the loyal and law-abiding people dread. As regards the second point how are the people who are free from sedition and have as much connection with anarchist as with the man in the moon to prevent anarchist outrages? Does the anarchist give notice of his intention to them or leave his card on their drawing room table? As we pointed out in these columns recently, if the people are guilty of sympathising with or of helping anarchists they themselves are a mild variety of the species and deserve no mercy. Their punishment ceases to be vacarious. It is the latter form of punishment inflicted on people who have no knowledge of, no sympathy with and no means of preventing anarchical crime that is reprehensible.".

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The rumour that an Indian has been offered the post of Private Secretary to the Governor designate of Madras.

13. In referring to a rumour that the Governor-designate of Madras offered the post of Private Secretary to an Indian the Wednesday Review, of the 28th June, says:-- "The office of Private Secretary is undoubtedly the most important one; it may be said without exaggeration that he makes or mars the reputation of a Governor. At all events in the earlier years of his term he is entirely in the hands of the Private Secretary. Nothing could have prevented the acceptance of the offer if made except the onerousness of the task and perhaps few people could realise how onerous and exacting is the work. The qualities that make a successful Private Secretary are so rare that the appontment cannot be made without the greatest circumppection and if Sir Thomas is really anxious to secure an Indian, it cannot be difficult for him to find one. It is not the offer that is so much interesting as the spirit in which Sir Thomas is anxious to carry on the administration."

Indians in Canada.

14. The Madras Standard of the 29th June, has the following:-- "There is a considerable mumber of Indians in Canada, mostly sikhs. It is sad to think that they are denied the rights and privileges which are accorded to aliens even to alien Asiatics like the Chinese and the Japanese. No Indian is allowed to land in Canada who has not come direct from India. The beauty of it is that there is no direct steamer communication between canada and India at present. . . . . . They are now petitioning the Dominion Government to allow

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their wives and families to live with those who pass the necessary tests of character and education. That entrance should be permitted to a limited number say, not exceeding 300 men-annually. Further that the relatives of these men be enabled to join them by slow degrees, which could be e regulated by the demand which automatically adjusts the distribution of labor. that as in the case of all other orientals the Bona fide merchants professional men and students of the Hindu race should be given free access to the country not a single Hindu merchant or student having been allowed to come into canada for the past two years. That the money required to be produced by immigrants on landing should be the same as that required from those orientals who are not British subjects. At present only $50 is required in the case of Japanese compared to $200 for any Hindu ! That the direct route fraud be abroagated at least until such a staamship service is in operation. We trust that the Dominion Government will see fit to accede to the ultra moderate demands embodied in the petition."

(k) General.

24. The Tamilian of the 21st June expresses its abhorrence of the murder of Mr. Ashe by a Brahman youth and says:-- Does the Assassin of Mr. Ashe deserve to be called a Brahman? By his cruel act, he has only made the hearts of all loyal Brahmans flutter with anxiety. The British Government which conquereed this country after sacrificing thousan ds of lives, will not give it up on account of the loss of this one life. It will only lead to the appointment of Europeans even for the post of District

m The Murder of Mr. Ashe.

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Munsif. Hereafter the European ladies and gentlemen will hesitate a little before allowing any one having the appearance of a Brahman to approach them.

On the same subject the Dravidabhimani, of the 23rd June writes:-- It is really regrettable that this event should have taken place at a time when all the people were jubilantly celebrating the coronation of our King Emperor. As yet, it is not possible to guess what may be the cause of this horrible event. But events of this kind have not happened i in South India till now. The Madras Presidency has always been famous for its patience and loyalty and it was quite calm even when Bengal and other places were disturbed by the unrest. So we are very sorry that this province has now become the object of censure.

Possession of fire-arms.

25. The Swadesamitran of the 26th June observes:-- While the Maharaja of Bobbili writes to the Madras Mail suggesting that greater restrictions should be imposed on th the possession of fire-arms by the people, the British Indian Association of Bengal is of opinion that such restrictions will not have the desired effect as in many of the cases it has been proved that the man who committed a crime with a fire-arm was not the owner of it and that on the other hand the restrictions will make it impossible for respectable men to carry a fire-arm with them even for self-protection. This association also suggests that a census should be taken of all those who are entitled to possess fire-arms and this will naturally prevent these weapons passing into the hands of people who are not allowed to have them. Mr. James short

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also writing to the Madras Mail points out that these weapon are sold by one person to another without any notice of such sale being given to the District Magistrate or the nearest police station and that the postal officials too do not take any notice of such weapons passing through them. Mr. Short suggests that strict instructions should be issued to the postal authorities not to allow any such weapon to pass through them without knowing thepersons to whom it is sent. On the whole the Government should not only be more strict in the matter of allowing the people to possess fire-arms bu but also authorise the Customs officials to open all packages containing such weapons.

Indian Trade.

26. Commenting on the question of preferential tariff for India, the Sasilekha of the 27th June says that the policyof free trade isquite unsuited to India. It is not strictly observed even in Europe and America where it is professed. Statesmen like Lord Minto have declared that India is badly in need of protection and until that is given industries cannot thrive and the country can never become prosperous. Heavy import duties have to be levied on yarn and piece goods and sugar and kerosine oil imported into India so that there may be a fall in the imports and theindigenous industries may develop and theprofits which now find their way into the pockets of foreign traders may go to make India rich. England will be a gainer in every way only if the Indians are rich. The power to levy export and import duties in India should be vested in the members of the Viceroy's Legislative Councils and not in the British Parliament or th the representatives of the Lancashire merchants. The duties in India should not be fixed or varied according as the Lancashire merchants desire but their imposition should

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be so regulated that India will be immensely benefited by it. If this is done cotton mills and sugar factories will be established all over the country as in Bombay and all articles ordinarily used by the Indians be manufactured in India itself. The Indians says the paper will then grow r rich and have enough of food to eat and full of feelings of loyalty to the crown they will live very happy nder the English rule.

Assasination of Mr. Ashe.

27. With reference to the dastardly murder of Mr. Ashe, the Desamata of the 21st June says that under the impression that peace has been established all over the country the people have been living happily. The villians who under such circumstances create trouble both to the authorities and t e public are foes and not friends of the country. Mr. Ashe was a very popular collector. His assassination has thrown the whole district of Tinnevelly into profound grief. Such an act of anarchy has never before been perpetrated in this presidency. The paper says that even now "our people" will never attempt to do such a nefarious act. Anarchical outrages bring trouble to the people and the country. If unfortunately it turns out that the murderof Mr. Ashe was the result of a deep-laid plot of the anarchists the paper hopes that the educated public will co-operate with the rulers and help to nip anarchism in the bud. The paper in conclusion desires to express on behalf of the people of Godavari, who were for some time under Mr. Ashe's administration its deep sympathy with Mrs. Ashe in her sad bereavement.

The Sasilekha of the 20th June expresses its abhorrence at the assassination of Mr. Ashe and opines that those who expect to drive away the English and establish Swaraj in India by means of bombs murders and disloyalty are crazy brained fellows. The Indians should understand that this can never be achieved. God, having desired to protect the Indians well sent the British to India as its ruler . They are bold and will never yield to threats. Lord Curzon once said that as long as there lies a drop of blood in their bodies and there is a shilling in their hands, they will not leave India. The Indians should grasp the truth of this utterance. If one Englishman is killed hundreds of Englishmen will come out ready to occupy his place. Such outrages only bring dishonour to India. Indians will be subjected to repressive laws and their freedom will be curtailed. Our boys have brought about all our troubles. The English have respe ted the resolutions of the congress and have granted concessions to the Indians beyond their expectations. To give more than what was asked for or to give things unasked for is one of the qualities of God. The British rulers have won fame by granting more concessions than what the Indians asked for. In spite of this liberal policy of Government so many murders of off officers have been perpetrated in the country. All this is themischief of some crazy brained young men, but the Indians are on the whole loyal to the core. These murder ought to be adequately punished but, says the paper, re ressive laws which are a hardship to the public ought not to be enacted. Telegrams were receivd to the effect that the London Police are carefully watching the movements of the Indians and Russians who went there as spectators of the Royal coronation

and procession. The paper regrets the suspcion with which the Indians are treated in London. Indians have been greatly benefited by the English rule. The paper exhorts the young men in India to give up their disloyalty and murderous propensities and to endeavour to bring a good name to India. "It is our firm belief" says the paper, "that as long as the sun and the moon exist India is not fit for independent Government.% The English will not be afraid of bombs and murders. The Indians says the paper ought to conduct themselves in such a way that they do not engender in the minds of the English feelings of hatred for the Indians.

The Andhrakesari, of the 23rd June says with reference to the tragedy of Mr. Ashe's murder that whether it is political or not, such an outrageous and dastardly murder had nver been recorded before this. The heinous crime of anarchism which is quite in opposition to the instincts and traditions of the Indians has made its appearance in this Presidency which has hitherto been enjoying undisturbed peace. It is the duty says the paper of both the Government and the people to drive it out of this Presidency by all means in their power. The dangers of anarchism are plain even to the meanest understanding. The anarchist with his false and murderous patri otism is a greater foe of the country than of the Govenment. Goernment should of course put down anarchism with a strong hand but in their determination to do so, they should not hastily xxx enact repressive measures which are a hardship to the law-abiding subjects. Mr. Ashe was very popular in Tinnevelly. On the occasion of the last Goadavari

Pushkaram he did yeoman service and won the gratitude of the pilgrims. The paper in conclusion, feels sorry for the horrible end which overtook Mr. Ashe and condoles with Mrs. Ashe and the other members of his family in their sad bereavement.

The murder of Mr. Ashe the Collector of Tinnevelly.

28. A leader in the Manorama of the 23rd June dwelling at length on the shocking news of the murder of Mr. Ashe Collector and District Magistrate of Tinnevelly says that Mr. Ashe was widely spoken of as a very popular officer always solicitous for the welfare of the people and ready to redress their grievances. As a member of the Indian club at Tinnevelly he moved freely with many of the prominent native gentlemen there. Both in his official and in his private capacity he was liked by the people and gave no occasion for resentment or disaffection. It is therefore to be supposed that the murderer was prompted to commit this heinous crime in revenge for some wrong real or imaginary. It is not at present possible to say for if the crime is a political one. While the other Presidencies werebeing violently agitated by the storm of sedition our Presidency remained calm and collected. The Tinnevelly ryot was the only instance in which the calm was disturbed and when that disturbance subsided there was no visible signs of any unrest. It is difficult therefore to conceive why such an atrocious crime should have been committed at this most peaceful time. Whatever the motive of the murderer may be-whether seditious or otherwise - he stands condemned by the people in general. Those who are

responsible for such outrages are not only seditionists but enemies of their country as well. They only page the way for the increase of racial animosity. We have been lifted up by the mighty hands of the British Raj and it is only with their continued help that we can further rise in the scale of civilisation. We have to remember that each pistol pointed at the life of a Britisher is a volcano bursting upon the Indians themselves and that each drop of British blood split takes away with it a good portion of the sympathy of Government towards the people of India. Mutual confidene alone engenders sympathy. Hence all real lovers of the country should try their best to see that such abominable crimes do ~~evil~~ not occur in the land and should loyally help Government to find out the evil doers and hand them over to justice. The article concludes with a hope that the authorities will see that in the investigation of the matter. innocent people are not harassed. The article further prays God to bless the soul of the unfortunate victim with peace and offers heartfelt sympathy to his widow and children in their bereavement.

The Kerala Sanchari of the 21st June the Kerala Patrika of the 24th June and all other Malayalam papers received during the week express abhorrence at the crime and expatiates en the evil consequences of the mad folly of such wicked people. All are unanimous in advocating sincere co-operation of the people with the Government in rooting out anarchical tendency from the land. The Kerala patrika says there is ev evidence to believe that the pernicious books and tracts issued by the European anarchists are the means of disseminating poisonous ideas in India, and that because these ideas seem to take root in the land earnest attempts should be made by all loyal subjects to nip themin the bud.

34. The Vokkaligara Patrika, of the 28th June makes the following remarks:-- The shocking news of the assassination of Mr. Ashe the Collector of Tinnevelly and of the subsequent committing of suciide by the assassin comes as a great surprise upon us and breaks our hearts in twain. We were all for so long under the happy impression that anarchy had come to an end here by the laudable efforts of Lords Morley and Minto to secure all reasonable political concessions to the people of India and that a vista of political development and greatness had opened out before us but this dastardly crime has opened our eyes to the real situation and reveals to us that India is as far off as ever from the desired goal. We hear that Mr. Ashe had genuine love towards India and sympathy towards her sons; and the diabolical murder of such a noble Englishman who had ever the good of India at heart cannot be too strongly condemned. The Act stains the fair name of India and the fact that it was perpetrated by a born Brahman makes it doubly heinous. It is the duty of each and every one of us at this time to do our utmost to impress upon minds of our rulers that our loyalty is not mere lip loyalty but that we are ever ready to demonstrate the same in practice by co-operating with the authorities in the work of tracing out the crime to the really guilty and unearthing the conspiracy if there be any. Our heart goes out in sympathy to the unfortunate widow and we offer our sincere condolence to her in her bereaved condition.

The Ashe Murder tragedy.

The paper says that two indignation meetings wereheld in Bangalore on the very day the sad news was heard and heartfelt sorrow was expressed at both of them.

Upon the same topic the Swadeshabhimani, of the 24th

th June remarks as follows:-- The fair name of our Presidency had been clear so far from any stain of political murder but this fould crime of the assassin of Mr. Ashe has involved us all in everlasting shame. Mr. Ashe was very popular in his district and was even a member of some native club there. It is simply foolish to expect that any political good will result from such crimes as these and without doubt all right thinking and law-abdiding people will look with horror upon such dastardly murders. It devolves upon every true son of India to loyally co-operate with theauthorities to find out a clue to this India murder and do their best to see that no such dark deeds are done in future. We can well understand the sorrow that must be rending the heart of the poor widow at the death before her very eyes of her only protector in a land far off from home and our prayer is that she may have the fortitude to bear this great blow. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to her.

The Mysore Star of the 26th June also gives expression to its abhorrence of the deed and sincere sympathy with the widow. It concludes that the murderer was not actuated by a spirit of mere revenge but must have had a political motive and that it is very likely that there is a huge conspiracy behind it.

Coronation delebration in Hyderabad.

35. The Mushir-i-Dakhan, of the 24th June reports that on the Coronation day all the State Public offices were closed in honour of theoccasion. A salute of 31 guns was fired and services were held at the church and high

officers of the State were present there. At a dinner party given by the Honourable the Resident also His Highness the Nizam and nobles Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad and high ~~ocers~~ officers officers of the State were present. To-day the 24th there will be a dinner party at the Bagh-i-Am, to which the Honourable the Resident with staff, Militiry officers at Secunderabad and the nobles of the State and high offficers will be invited.

36. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 21st June inserts translation of a telegram reporting the death of Mr. Ashe at the hands of an assassin with the remark that the murder seems to be based on political motives.

Death of Mr. Ashe at the hands of an assassin.

The Alhami ofthe 24th June, in an article on the assassination of Mr. Ashe observes as follows:--

Death of Mr. Ashe at the hands of an assassin.

During the current week we received the terrible news that a cruel and barbarous Brahman fired on Mr. Ashe at the Maniyachi Railway Station when the deceased was proceeding to Kodaikanal with his wife. The paper in giving a detailed account of the tragic occurrence wonders why such assassins have become blind to reason. It appears that to them human lives have no value at all and at the time of committing these heinous crimes they have no regard even for their own lives.

The paper enmmerates the mumber of officer[illegible] thus assassinated or fired at during the last [illegible] and asks if the commission of such mean act[illegible] productive of any good results to Indians [illegible] of making Government suspicious. Do the [illegible] paper asks think that by murdering or at[illegible]

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such excellent officers as Sir Edward Fraser, Mr. Jackson & Co., the Government will be terrified.?

The paper remarks that its heartfelt sympathies are with Mrs.Ashe and the other members of the family and prays to God to grant them patience and prevent a recurrence of such ~~thix~~ crimes.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8th JULY 1911.

No. 28 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

(k) General.

7. The Madras Standard of the 4th July has the following:-

The representation of minor communities in the Legislative Councils.

"It is a trite saying but too good to be ignored, that he who sows the wind reaps the whirlwind. At an unfortunate moment of weakness more to mitigate opposition in the two houses of Parliament to his Reform Bill Lord Morley gave in to pressure and accepted the principle of special representation to the Indian Muhammadan community on the score of its numerical weakness and backwardness. What the special representation has led to and how the Council regulations have worked are now in the knolwedge of everybody. If an error has been committed the consequences have to be faced and to-day the Government of India has before it problems of no small magnitude concerning special representation of minorities of which this country has not one or two but nearly a hundred. The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association ~~of a hundred~~. Calcutta had addressed a strong letter to the Government of India claiming a special representation in the Legislative Councils, Imperial and provincial for the non-official Anglo-Indian Community in this country. . . . . . . The Council of this Association maintain that the non-official European community is as much entitled to representation in some sense proportionate to its numbers and influence as any other community in India.

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They do not however urge, political importance and homogenity in favour of their claim as both of them, they have. But what is meant by influence we are not in a position to explain nor has the Defence Association condescended to throw any light on it. . . . . . The Council of the Association points out that in the case of the Muhammadan community it has been admitted by the Government that that community solely qua Muhammadan should be represented. It is also a matter of common knowledge that representation to the Muhammadan community was granted among other reasons for the purpose of ensuring the representation of the minority and for protecting it from being swamped as regards voting power if it is amalgamated with any other electoral unit. The Council therefore rightly maintain that for the same reason, the European and Anglo-Indian non-official community claim an adequate representation. The Council do not regard the members for the chambers of Commerce Trades Associations and planting interests in the Legislative COUNCILS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE community. . . . . . . If our Muhammadan friends might plead political importance and homogenity and the European and Anglo-Indian community base their claim on influence will it be difficult for other communities to invent such mystifying and indefinable terms? The Parsis hold a singular position of importance in India. They can plead commercial importance and homogenity. The Native Christians are a rapidly growing minority and as Christians from a Christian Government they expect a special treatment. What about the Bramhos and what should prevent the Hindus from dividing themsleves into minorities and claim special treatment? The Government has placed itself in an awkaward situation. It should either act consistently

in which case it shall have to acceded to the claim of all the minorities or draw the line arbitrarily at the Muhammadan concessions. One error breeds many and it remains to be seen if the Government will wisely stop at the first blunder and try to rectify it or surrender to irresistable logic and commit itself to a policy of blunders."

VI. MISCEALLNEOUS.

9. In an article under this heading, the New Weekly, of the 28th June writes:--

Anarchism in Tinnevelly.

"The duty of every educated Indian in the district is clear. To be pall bearers of the distinguished dead to pass resolution of sympathy with the family of the deceased and to express horor at the dastardly outrage are items that are reported in the newspapers and they are good in their way. But what is most requires is that silent work of help to the authorities in unravelling the plot and in bringing the real offenders to book. An annarchist be he our kith and kin is an enemy of society. He is against the established order of things and lays his axe at the very foundation on which society exists. To-day he aims his shaft at an European official, but to-morrow he will do the same consistently against his own countryman, if the latter apprehends him in his official duty or otherwise. In his frenzy he forgets that his victim is one who is near to him. He fancies that he is wedded to a principle and that his mission is to kill. He wants bloodshed instead of peace and chaos instead of order. Such being his fits of madness, however near and dear to us he may be he should be regarded as the common enemy of mankind. He is a tare amidst wheat and the sooner he is plucked out the better it is for the healthy growth of the plant."

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10. In commenting on a speech made by Sir M.Bhowanaggree at a luncheon given to Sir William W-Wedderburn and Mr. Bhupendra Nath in London recently in which he referred to the Indian Congress the Indian Patriot of the 3rd July says:-- "The early distrust of the Congress was more. the Indian Patirot of the 3rd July says. "The early distrust of the Congress was more due to its novelty than to any extravagant demands it made. Many officials saw in (it a is a movement which might create impossible aspirations in the minds of the people and endanger British rule itself- But familiairty has diminished the old fears which were based as misapprehension; and the Congress appears to them as it is a strictly constitutional institution xxxx intended to advance the legitimate interests and aspirations of the most intelligent and the most enlightened people of all classes- --- In spite of all differences the Congress as a body is regarded by all classes of Indians as tending to the common progress of the country. Whatever it has achieved has been to the advantage of all; and the Government themselves find in it source of healthy influence and useful assistance.) The more it is strengthened the greater will be the strength of the Government in discouraging visionary ideas and in combating unconstitutional methods. Both Political parties in England can countenance such a movement. That India ought to be above part is a sound proposition if both parties can maintain the same attitude of right minded sympathy. . . . . . Now that both parties show a greater agreement in their attitude towards India there is less prospect of

The Indian National Congress.

Indian questions being dealt with on party lines. After all it is the attitude of the Government in India that more or less determines the attitude in England; and the more the people and the Government agree, the less there will be for political differences in England to interfere with affairs in India."

The Madras Times and Sedition.

11. In a column under the heading "Random Notes by Flanem", the Hindu of the 4th July publishes the following:-- "The Madras Times advocates "communal punishment for sedition. What are the Punitive Police and Press Act but that? It is inevitable in such cases that some innocents must suffer with the guilty. Communal punishments meted out indiscriminately are as likely to increase the number of malcontents and the disaffected they are to repress the present aggressive action. If innocent Jaganathan is to be mulcted in purse and restricted in liberty of act and speech because Periasamy a suspect offends against the laws, it is just as possible that Jaganath might resent the treatment and be disposed to become recalcitrant. In an isolated case communal punishment most probably would result in increasing sedition action.

"The method of administering punishment in a public manner by blowing away the murderer from the mough of a gun might have a deterrent effect. Many men are greatly influenced by the imagination and the deterrent effect of a barbarous mode of execution is incalculable. ~~But barbarous mode of execution is incalculable.~~ But barbarous execution beget barbarous reprisals; and justice should be cold calm and dispassionate. It is a question for statesmen and administrators. What is necessary is ~~prom-~~

promptitude in punishment. The mad men who in India are desirous of subverting the British Government are ignorant of history and the position of India in the scale of nations England's cause is India's combined they stand divided they fall. India, at any rate, cannot stand alone" !

Nationalism and patriotism.

13. In an article under this heading the Wednesday Review of the 5th July writes:-- "Some of those who have styled themselves nationalists and preach Swaraj which stripped of all cant means the complete overthrow of British rule as the goal for which all Indians should strive are at great pains to show that the anarchist outrages and other forms of hatred displayed towards Englishmen individually and as a class are not the outcome of their preachings and they are due to some unaccountable cause. It may be that when they began the campaign they did not bargain for the present excesses and when they sowed the win they were not prepared for the whirlwind. But there is no getting over the fact that it was only after they commenced to preach their pernicious doctrines and the young minds in some provinces of the country were quite debauched by them that one heard for the first time in the peaceful annals of this holy land the bursting of the momb and the killing of innocent men and woman for no other reason than that they belonged to the ruling class. . . . . A nationalism which makes martyrs of assassins and seeks to advance the interests of the country by terrorising the ruling class is certainly incompatible with true patriotism which only employs noble means to a noble end. . . . . Patriotism of the right and serviceable sort is intensely practical and it is not an abstract idea to swear by. The lotus eating patriot who takes a special delight in des-

destructive criticism of themeasures of the Government and belittles the difficulties of their task with an engaging unconcern is a mischievous factor in public life and can never be relied upon to serve his country at the hour of need. The peculiar conditions of India are unfortunately conducive to the multiplication of such patriots, as the responsibilities of administration are borne by one class and these ahave merely to look on sitting cross legged and announce their existence to the outside world by occasional harangues about the shortcomings of the Government and the glorious privileges of Swaraj. That goes by the name of rousing public opinion to the call of the country and what can be a more delusive periphrasis for inaction! If the nationalists acknowledge that their goal, immediate or remote is independence they ~~they~~ have to thank themselves for it, if some of them try to hasten the end by means which they fondly beleive have achieved independence for some other countries in the world. A half-educated youth who is taught to think that so long as the British connection lasts there can be no real Government for his country naturally rushes to the conclusion that the sooner that connection is severed the quicker will be the redemption of his country. Having been taught to argue in that wise he is not to blame if he tries to realise his conclusion by means which strike him as the most handy. . . . . Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would have been the last to say that India was ripe for the application of his theory and anarchy which could be the only direct result of the withdrawal of British rule was better than foreign domination. An a anarchic self-government if that is no contradiction in terms can never be a right substitute for good Government

even though it is run by foreigners. Philosophy and idealism apart peace and security of property are the two greatest needs which the average citizen cares for, and he is staunchly loyal to the Government which secures them for him. And no swadeshi in its composition, if it does not vouchsafe for him peace and day-dreams about national independence and its like, but in the normal run of his life he attaches no value to high-flown sentiments as such but only cares for his peaceful existence and protection of his property. The nationalists here must first see if they would be able to protect the country from internal dissensions and foreign aggressions, if the strong arm of Britain is withdrawn. Nobody who gives any thought to the social and economic conditions of India will grant for a second that any good substitute can be had for British Government, if the British nations should choose to withdraw from the country to-day. To cherish ideals which cannot be realised in the near future ~~nd~~ preaching which can only spell ruin to the country at present is against all dictates of true patriotism, and if nationalists imagine that they are not concerned with these limitations and their mission is to preach independence. They will soon find what enormous mishcief they have wrought to the country while they fondly beleived they were serving her and they alienated the sympathies of the only nation who can guide her along the path of peace and progress.

14. The West Coast Spectator, of the 5th July remarks:-

A correspondent of the Pioneer on the recent political murders.

"A silly but highly inflammatory letter appears in the Pioneer from the pen of an Anglo-Indian Extremist on the Tinnevelly outrage in which he says that the recent political murders can indirectly be attributed to Lord Morley . . . . . No more impudent and reckless state-

statement could have been made. If Englishmen are to be grateful to anybody for saving India it is to the distinguished statesman. His policy of conciliation has gone a longer way towards doing away with the unrest than repression and we know very well that the position of the Government has greatly been strengthened by the reform scheme. Such reckless statement as has been made by the correspondent of the Pioneer is calculated only to aggravate the situation and harm the cause of peace, and also to delight the anarchists and seditionists by creating discontent. The arm of British law is long enough to reach even Anglo-Indian correspondents, and it must be stretched to chastise the writter of the impudent article and the editor who inserted it. There can be no more serious charge than that of attributing murders to a responsible and sagacious statesman, and we know what the result would have been had such an article appeared in an Indo-Anglian paper. It is time that the Government made writers of the type understand that they cannot assail those responsible for the good government of the Indian Empire with impunity, that what is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander and that Government consider Anglo-Indian and Indian seditionists with equal disfavour."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(I) General.

23. The Swadesamitran of the 30th June reports the Lieutenant - Governor of Bengal to have said that political offenders are never treated contrary to the law or rules in force, while they are under trial and remarks:-- Our question is why should not these laws and rules be changed, when they cause unnecessary hardship to the people to whom they are applied. Is it not enough if steps are taken to prevent the political offenders from escaping? Why should they be teased further? What if they are allowed all the facilities they enjoy at home? What if they are permitted to have their own food bedding books and such other things? Though these are allowed under the rules they are never given them in practice. It is a notorious fact that Superintendents of Jails never act according to the laws and rules in force.

The treatment of political offenders.

24. The Dravidabhimani of the 30th June observes:-- The persons who have committed anarchist crimes have been mostly using revolvers or pistols. Though the rules regarding the possession of these weapons are very strict wicked people seem to obtain them easily enough. What effect can strict rules have upon men who do not scruple to commit any wicked. act? It is after all the innocent that suffer from the stringency of these rules. We heartily endorse the opinion of the British Indian

The proposal to prevent the possession of fire-arms.

Association of Bengal that any further restfictions imposed on the possession of fire-arms will only result in making the position of bona fide travellers very unsafe as it will take away the only means of self-protection they have in emergencies.

The murder of Mr. Ashe.

25. The Desabhimani, of the 24th June has the following leaderatte in English:-- "We are extremely sorry to record the death of Mr. Ashe, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly which took place on the 17th instant under very tragic circumstances. . . . . The identification of the assassin and his motive for this dastardly act are not yet made clear. According to some personal grudge has been the cause while according to others the villainous act is traced to some possible political conspiracy. Whatever it be, the act is a most disgraceful one not only to the district wherein it has occurred but to the whole of Southern India, which has never been up till now stopped to acts of this abominable nature. It is however a matter for some consolation that almost all the leading men of the district condemn the act with utmost abhorrence and contempt and show their heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Ashe in her sad bereavement. We take this melancholy opportunity to deprecate foolish and treacherous acts of this kind, which bring ruin upon the country and hope that the authorities will leave no stone unturned in putting down the conspirators if any and protect the country from such dangerous characters as the assassin of the late Mr. Ashe. To Mrs. Ashe we tender our most sincere sympathy in the irreparable loss she has sustained under such moving circumstances. We may assure here that the whole country bemoans the loss of

~~she has sustained under such moving circums ances. We may~~ assure her that the whole country bemoans the los ~~of Mr.~~ Mr. Ashe and curses the hand that took away his valuable life from our midst."

In connection with the murder of Mr. Ashe, the Sasilekha of the 29th June says that a Madras correspondent to the Pioneer suggested, among other things that as a punishment for the murder, a Gurkha regiment should be stationed ~~at as a punishment for the murder a Gurkha regiment should be stationed~~ at Tinnevelly and that the cost of its maintenance as well as the amount of pension to be granted to Mrs. Ashe and her children should be collected from the people of Tinnevelly. The paper characterises such writings as insane and regrets that they serve only to move the people to indignation and bring the country into ill-repute. The correspondent also says that the loyalty of the Indians is only lip-loyalty and has no place in their hearts. An Anglo-Indian paper in Madras says the paper wrote similar things and stated that all the Hindus are disloyal. But the paper assures that whatever others may say of the Indians 99 per cent. of them are loyaly. It is not proper to say that the burden of detecting the disloyal persons lies on the proper to say that the burden of detecting the disloyal persons lies on the public. There are in India able European and Indian police officers drawing hundreds and thousands whose duty it is to detect such villians. How can the public who are otherwise engaged in earning their livelihood detect villians who are otherwise engaged in earning their livelihood detect vilians who

The murder of Mr. Ashe.

roam about the country evading such able officers? So it is not good, says the paper to state that the responsibility of detecting such villians lies on the shoulders of the public. The Tinnevelly public are mourning over the death of their collector. They ought not says the paper, be subjected to any infamy.

The Andhraprakasika of the 1st July refers in its leader to the extreme steps suggested to be taken in connection with the murder of Mr. Ashe in the Tinnevelly district and fears that the Police may do immense mischief influenced by these made suggestions. It says that the Challapalli Zamindari case and the Korrukkupetta murder case in which the misdeeds of certain Police officers were brought to light are still fresh in its mind. The paper prays that in the investigation of Mr. Ashe's murder the authorities will not give room for misconduct on the part of Police officers but will coolly enquire into the case from beginning to end and spare no pains in bringing the culprits to book. It also hopes that the well-wishers of the country will co-operate with the authorities in carrying out their resolve to put down anarchism.

6 The murder of Mr. Ashe.

The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 5th July in regard to the to the murder of Mr. Ashe by a Brahmin anarchist makes the following observations:-- Southern India had been hitherto free from political outrages, but the thoughtless murderer of Mr. Ahse has smirched the good name of this o part of India. The murder seems is the result of a deliberate conspiracy on the part of the anarchist. The greatest British statesmen had thought that the noble and kind-hearted treatment of the Indians by Lord Minto and Lord

Morley would tend to conciliate the Indias but some of the Hindu miscreants have not valued and appreciated the privileges granted to the Indians but are bent upon murdering British officers. Such an occurrence at a time when the day of Coronation is approaching will in truth bring disgrace upon India. It is certain that the Indian Exchequer will settle some monthly allowance on Mrs. Ashe. Owing to the disgraceful action of low-minded Hindu youths the Mussalmans Parsis and Native Christians etc., will also have to suffer the consequences. The Bengali press does not raise the questions as to why the burden of such allowances should be allowed to be borne also by the non-Hindus. It is therefore, fair that the burden of such expenditure as in the case of punitive police should be borne by the men who commit such crimes.

26. Referring to the murder of Mr. Ashe, the Kistnapatrika, of the 23rd June remarks that

The assassination of Mr. Ashe.

whether the crime turns out in the end to be political or not it is certain that such outrages will bring dishonour to the whole country. The Presidency of Madras has till now been known for their loyalty and peacefulness. Anarchical acts were opposed to the traditions and civilization of the people. If the crime in question is political, it is as much the duty of the people as it is of Government to detect those who are connected with the murder and bring them to justice,. Mr. Ashe was a very popular officer. The British Empire has lost in him, says the paper an able righteous and popular administrator. In conclusion it expresses its cordial sympathy with Mrs. Ashe in her sad bereavement.

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3 30. The Jaridah-e-Rozgar of the 1st July writes to say that in the present day the Indians in the Military Service cannot expect to get any rank higher than the ranks of Risaldar-Major or Subadar Major, and the honorary title of Lieutenant or Captain after their retirement. It is highly propable that on the occasion of the Delhi Darbar amongst other royal favours and privileges, which it is expected will be granted to Indians the Indians will also be granted the titles of Lieutenant, Captain, Major Colonel and General. The Jaridah in conclusion observes that if the Indians are granted such titles it will go to give ample proof of the justice munificence and unprejudiced turn of mind that is characteristic of the British Government.

The Indians in the Military Service.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

38. The Hindu Nesan of the 29th June writes:-- We have already dwelt upon the many benefits which have accrued to us under the benign British rule. Still the difference between the state of the country in ancient times and its condition after the advent of the British will be made clear by nothing the growth of civilisation and the improvement of education in the country and the happiness enjoyed by its people under the British administration. There is not now that fear of dacoity which existed in ancient times. There is not now that fear of dacoity

British rule in India.

~~which existed in ancient times.~~ There were not in ancient times free dispensaries in different places which are now giving relief to a number of persons. Good roads have been laid and railways have been constructed for the benefit of the people and numerous other advantages have been conferred upon them by the British rulers. The Thugs, who were a band of dacoits in ancient times causing terror to the people by the very cruel way in which they treated their victims, were completely extirpated in the time of Lord William Bentinck. We cannot but be grateful to the British Government which has conferred so many advantages and privileges upon us and we shall therefore pray to the Almighty God that the British rule should thrive well.

Mr. G.A.Natesan's circular regarding the emigration of coolies to South Africa.

39. The Karmayogi, of the 6th June scoffs at the circular issued by Mr. G.A.Natesan calling upon the people to prevent the emigration of coolies to South Africa after the Government itself had declared its intention of prohibiting the same.

What remains for the Hindus.

41. The Swadesamitran of the 1st July, writes:-- While the Hindus who have been living in India from times long gone by have now been reduced to less than four-fifths of the total population other classes such as the Muhammadans Christians and Europeans have been ~~ax~~ included in the population of India and exceed one-fifth of the same. Some are attempting to spearate the lower classes among the Hindus from the Hindu community and form them into a separate class.

So the idea that the Hindus are the most important class in the population of India is gradually losing ground. The Government does not like the Hindus. It is encouraging the Muhammadans in various ways with the idea of bringing them forward. They are given high appointments equally with the Hindus. They have separate electoral rights in the Legislative Councils. The Government is prepared to give them separate electoral rights even in the District Boards and Municipalities. Seeing that the Government is favouring them, the Muhammadans have begun to demand certain rights which are incompatible with their position. They claim that in view of their past greatness and present influence they should be given equal treatment with the Hindus and this claim appears to receive the support of the rulers. Even the number of Europeans in India is increasing and these think that the Government should favour them specially. They have established many socieites and are demanding privileges and acquiring an influence in the work of Government. We need not say that the Government has a tendency to accede to their request and wishes. The aspirations and opinions of this class were receiving special attention at the hands of Government during the time of Lord Curzon and though their importance did not assert itself much in the time of Lord Minto they did not refrain from demanding fresh pri-veleges. We understand that a certain European from demanding fresh privileges. We understand that a certain Europe
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on the Legislative Councils non-official Europeans belonging to the mercantile community were not properly represented. Seeing these demands of the Europeans and Muhammadans, the Christians and other classes may also claim separate privileges. Already certain high appointments which should have been given to the Hindus have been conferred on other classes. It is the Hindus alone that have neither importance nor influence in India; all other classes have both and lay claim to special privileges. When such is the case what remains for the Hindus? That the Hindus should lose all privileges in their own country is we think the result of their quiet nature. It is because they do not press their claims for rights and privileges that they are insulted and put to loss and we think this is the cause of the impression that the Hindus have not as much importance and influence as other classes. If they keep quiet even hereafter, the privileges enjoyed by other classes, will go on increasing, while their own privileges will be gradually curtailed. We have given room for the other classes to think that the Hindus do not deserve any respect. If the lower classes among us are also separated from us even the perstige of the Hindus being the foremost in the population will be lost to us. Therefore it is necessary that the Hindus should make a stronger attempts to guard their rights and privileges.

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45. The Mysore Star of the 3rd July writes as follows in a leading article.

The manifestation of new spirit in India.

The one characteristic feature of the history of India during the last fifty years is the prevalence of peace throughout the length and breadth of India and even a casual observer can read at a glance the difference between the anarchical and troublous times of the Moghul Sovereigns and the times of peace and plenty subsequent to the assumption of sovereignty of India by Queen Victoria in 1858. It is this peace that is the glory of the British rule that has made it possible for the several industries of India and educational institutions to develop to their present proportions and more than all paved the way to the formation of a united Indian nation speaking a common language out of the multitudinous classes and clans with conflicting interests. If it were not for the benign British rule where would have been this spirit of a common nationality in a people that were hopelessly divided between themselves by mutual jealousies and ignorance? The English rulers have not only awakened higher aspirations in us but are daily giving more and more scope for those aspirations to be realised in life and it would be poor gratitude to them if we should forget all those benefits and wish them to clear out of the country. It is extreamly regrettable that there should be among us some hare-brained people with ill-digested notions of iberty and self-government who in their new-born enthusiasm do deeds that strike all mankind with horror and make the very name Hindu a bye-word for scorn and abuse. Under these circumstances

it must be the united effort of all right minded Indians to direct the enthusiasm and activity of the youth of the country into useful channels without allowing them to fall into the wicked snares of anarchists.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15th JULY 1911.
No. 29 of 1911.

(k) General.

13. The Indian Patriot, of the 15th July writes as follows:-

The Eastern Bengal Government and the Arms Act.

"The opinion expressed by the Bengal Chamber of commerce in favour of the abolition of exemptions under the Arms Act will considerably strengthen the recommendation of the Eastern Bengal Government. The Chamber seems to have been actuated by the patriotic idea that when evil is shown to arise from the free possession of arms it is their duty to help to remove it even by foregoing a privilege which they undoubtedly value. . . . . . . It may be hard that the vast bulk of loyal and respectable men should lose a privilege which they have long enjoyed, because certain least respectable individuals of exempted classes should have abused their privilege; and it may be doubted whether on account of these men all exempted persons should be compelled to take out licenses. As we observed on a former occasion we must look for some connection between cause and effect before we attempt a remedy. We have no doubt that arms have gone into the hands of those who are not entitled to possess them through exempted persons. But these exempted persons do not belong to any respectable class of society. They are men trading upon the privilege that has been granted to them, not for their individual merit but because they belong to a class which has been exempted. If practicable, it will be far better and certainly more sensible to so alter

the exemptions as to affect those classes which have been found to abuse the privilege. Exemptions may not be granted to any class merely on a general assumption of loyalty. Unless loyalty goes with some amount of respectability, it is not always to be depended upon. Probably those who purchase a revolver to transfer it to some unauthorised person have no idea of its being put to any unlawful or criminal use. A little gain is all that they think of immediately. If it is found that this is the way in which fire arms have gone into the hands of anarchists and criminals it is they and not the respectable European merchant or lawyer that ought to forfeit the the privilege. Any hasty remedy which will touch not only the evil but much more than the evil is to be deprecated. In any case miscreants ought not to feel that they have been only placed on a par with the rest."

The Times (London) on the situation in India.

22. The Madras Standard of the 10th July has the following:-- "At last we have before us the full text of the article in the Times on the situation in India. . . . . We must frankly say that we are disappointed with the article. . . . . The breaking down of some political cases in Bengal has made the Times declare that in the two Bengals and more particularly in Calcutta, the machinery created by the State for the detection and punishment of political crime has almost completely broken down." It assumes that in East Bengal there is a widespread political conspiracy having its head quarters at Dacca. There seem to be no qualms of doubt on the part of the Times as to the extent of the conspiracy. Supposing for a moment that it is as widespread as the Times believes it to be, is the

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way of putting down such a conspiracy to haul up and hang any one whom the police suspect. . . . . . What has happened in Bengal is this. It is assumed rightly or wrongly that a conspiracy exists in a certain place. The Government want naturally and rightly to put it down. The police set about the work of detection. They start with exaggerated notions collect sufficient evidence against them. They arrest mere suspects and in India suspicion need not as has often happened be strong to cause arrest. The evidence against mere suspects is as is natural flimsy. In either case the case breaks down a case which ought never to have been launched. It would in reality never have been launched if the supposed necessity of showing some tangible work were not an obsession with the authorities. Indiscriminate prosecutions, the result of nervousness on the part of the authorities and incompetence on the part of the police naturally break down. What else is possible? If on the other hand when a crime occurred those responsible for putting the law in motion had kept cool ignored the clamours of a neurotic press and panic stricken meddlesome busy bodies and set to work of a neurotic press and methodically, without haste and without rest there would have been no failures of justice. The wrong persons would not have been arrested. Exaggerated notions of the extent of conspiracies would not have been formed and what little sedition and political crime there is in the country would have been slowly but surely tracked at its lair and those concerned punished to the satisfaction of everybody.

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The depressed class.

25. In a leading article on this subject the Indian Patriot of the 10th July remarks:-- "As an illustration of the very deep interest taken in the fortunates of the depressed classes the conference held last Saturday under the presidency of Mr. G.A.Natesan is a pleasing example. It is an assurance that the injustice allowed to continue for such length of time will not be allowed to continue. Mr. G.A.Natesan drew a very touching and a very true picture of the suffering the misery, the conditions almost of slavery under which they lived. One-fifth of the entire population of India lived under such pitiable conditions, and hitherto no systematic steps had been taken to improve those trying conditions. It was a very grave responsibility indeed, upon the higher class Hindus that this should have been. . . . . . It is as much the duty of the Government as of the leaders of the people to see that such a large population does not continue in its present state. The elevation of the depressed class does not mean any respass on the religious susceptibilities of the people. The Government need not interfere so far but the Government must enable ignorance and superstition to be supplanted by knowledge and ambition. The Government must enable them to see how low they are and how they have the right to be as high as any one else if they would only resolve to rise high. The Government must place within thier means facilities to carry out such a noble resolution. Although the social disabilities of the depressed classes are many social disabilities alone have not depressed them. With education, with advancement, with the broadening of the mind, they will rise and demand

larger space. Then their voice would appeal to the moral sense of the higher classes. They would then no longer persist in maintaining the disabilities that exist to-day. A cause that is right must succeed and no I doubt will succeed.*"

In writing on this subject the Western Star, of the 13th July says:-- "At the second session of the Depressed class Conference held at Madras on the 8th instant the Chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome address and the President gave a succient account of the present state of the depressed class. In India a large protion of the population about 55 is millions belong to t the depressed classes. In South India this proportion amounts to a high figure and roughly speaking one-sixth of the entire population. They are the loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty King George V.Emperor of India. Although 90 per cent. of the population of the depressed classes live in villages, yet the hand grievances make them miserable and subject them to a homeless and helpless condition - - - - - - - - - It is somewhat unfortunate that in the matter of the elevation of the depressed classes the State has been more or less content with adopting the policy of laisser faire and that they have not adopted anything which can be called active measures for their elevation. Government could take more active measures. If the Hon'ble Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill be passed into a law it is to be hoped special facilities will be given to members of the depressed classes to reap its advantages. There are depressed classes everywhere in the world.

That is due to unfortunate circumstances. It is the people of higher and middle classes that established a depressed class. Now that the initiative had been taken to ameliorate their condition all that is wanted is the sympathy and support of the public. The amelioration cannot be effected only by elementary education, unless it is accompanied by improvements in their material and social conditions. The depressed classes appeal to everybody to set them free and to remove the obstacles which stand in the way of their rising and lastly to elevate them as a class to rise on a par with the rest of mankind."

Anarchists in Pondicherry.

26. The Muhammadan of the 10th July has the following:-- "Time and again we had directed the attention of the Government to the refuge which the French Settlements offered to the anarchists. The anarchists within a few miles of British territory find a safe refuge in Pondicherry. Ever since the press prosecutions of 1908 Pondicherry has been the centre wherefrom has circulated all the seditious literature that is spreading throughout India. The C.I.D. and the Police have very tactfully dealt with the situation and have succeded to a very creditable extent in limiting the circulation by prompt seizures and alertness devoted to block the many outlets which cause the flow of seditious phamplets into British territory or before they reach the destination. Much of the credit is due to C.I.D. . . . . The anarchist the bane to all progress is safe in his refuge challenging the power of the British Nation to bring him to justice.

The anarchist through the agency of the Pondicherry press over which the British Government has neither power nor check is presenting that pernicious literature whose effect upon the young minds of India is totally dangerous and finally disastrous to every the young minds of India is totally dangerous and finally disastrous to every the cause that is dear to us. The British Government bound as it is by international understanding the laws that test the good faith of nations cannot but look on while the mischief is being done. Our objects and our interests are to protect our youths and the uneducated from being led away by what these anarchists or outlaws have to say. . . . . . While the Government willing as it is to do us good at every turn is unable to do more through the restrictions imposed by international law we must every one of us as loyal citizens rise to the occasion by helping the police and the Government. This help is best rendered by seizing such seditious pamphlet and by preventing their re-reaching our youths and men with unbalanced minds where they might work serious harm to society and the happiness of the people of India. The seditious pamphlets and the language in which they are generally couched appeal forcibly to the uncultured and unbalanced minds most easily and the yeast of crime spreads in their innocent minds sending out its delicate branchlets and working its way through the whole mass the bubbles rise to branchlets and working its way through the whole mass the bubbles rise to the top and end in a political blunder. The anarchist and his

mighty resources find a warm receitpinx in the hands of some of our misguided among the rising generation. . . Anarchism and progress cannot co-exist if we want or are keenly anxious for progress we must stamp out that friend the anrchist from our midst the last traces of this enemy to progress must be followed with all rigour and completely annihilated. Indians have the pluck. Indians can do it. Hi Mr. Patriot show Up!

"East and West" in India.

29. In writing on this subject the Madras Standard of the 12th July remarks:- "Mr. Gokhale is uttering the bare truth when he says that the reform measures arrested the growing enstrangement between Europeans and Indians and that since the relations between the two have in spite of various difficulties in the way continued to imporve. The problem now is to prevent a going back to the old state of things and to maintain the improvement. Freer social intercourse, which in some quarters is the panacea offered, will not be of much use so long as the glaring political i inequality betwen the two races continues. Mr. Gokhale thinks that the time is come for a definite pronoucament on the policy of England in India to be made. As it is we know to our cost how much depends on the idiosynarasies of individual administrators India ought to be saved from these needless risks. Secondly, greater efforts ought to be saved from made to promote among Englishmen 'a sympathetic study of Indian culture and civilisation' a task which has been achieved with greater success in

Germany. The third requisite is that England should send only her best to India the importance of which it is needless to dilate on having regard to the known consequences of a contrary process. The fouth requisite is having regard to oriental nature and oriental notions that Englishmen in India should remember Lord Morley&s words that bad manners a fault everywhere are 'a crime' in India. In conclusion we may remark that Mr. Gokhale's ai diagnosis of the situation is as admirable as the remedies he points out are efficacious. The question is whether the remedies will be applied courageously and consestently. On that the future depends."

The Wednesday Review of the 12th July says:-- In the current number of the Hindustan Review which is particularly rich in its bill of fare is published Mr. Gokhale's paper prepared for the Universal Races Congress that is arranged to meet for the first time in Europe. Like all Mr. Gokhale's writings it is a lucid and statesmanlike pronouncement on the vital question of the relationship that should exist between the two races that have so providentially come together in india. . . . He points out that the estrangement between the two communities is not more than a quarter of a century old and lays the blame entirely upon Englishmen of the latter day who have placed before themselves a more selfish and less patriotic and lofty conception of their obligations towards Indians. . . Mr. Gokhale handsomely acknowledges the result of the new consitutional reforms and its success in aresting the growth of the anti-English feeling in the country

. . . . In the opinion of Mr. Gokhale the real sources of the trouble lie much deeper. Is British rule to remain a rigidly foreign rule, as long as it lasts, or will it cnform more amd more to standards which alone may be accepted in these days as compatible with the self-rspect of civilised people? What is the objective of England's policy in India? How is the conflict of interest between the two communities to be reconciled and what sacrifice may be reasonably expeced from either side to render such reconciliation a living and potent reality? Mr. Gokhale is firmly of opinion that it is in the attitude of Englishmen towards the political advancement of India that the solution of the problem lies. He laysdown the following as requisite for better relations. The first is an unequivocal declaration on England's part of her resolve to help forward the growth of representative institutions in India and a determination to stand by this policy in spite of all temptations or difficulties. The second requisite is that Indians should be enabled to feel that the Government ~~under which they Indians should be enabled to feel that~~ Government under which they live whatever its personnel is largely and in an every increasing measure national in spirit and sentiment and in is devotion to the moral and material interests of the country. The third requisite on which it is necessary to insiste is that England should send out to India less and less of those who are not of her best. The fourt and last requisite is the extreme necessity of such Englishmen as come out to this country realizing the profoudn wisdom of the advice urged on them some time ago by Lord Morley, that whiee bad manners are a fault

everywhere they are in India 'a crime'. These views of a mature political thinker should receive anxious consideration at the hands of those who wish well both of England and India.

East and West in India.

In a leader under the heading "Indo-English Relations" the Indian Patriot of the 13th July, writes:-

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's paper on 'East and West in India published in the Hindustan Review for this month is just what might have been expected from a political thinker of his keen perception. He touches the exact spot in the Indo-English relations which is the centre of the whole problem. ~~The entire relation between England and centre of the whole problem.~~ The entire relation between England and India from the beginning has been commercial and political and the commecial has been naturally overshadowed by the political. Any consideration of the relations between Englishmen and Indians which leaves out the political aspect cannot take us nearer to the solution of the problem; for it will be to leave out the fundamental fact of the relations. That fact is as put by Mr. Gokhale that the humblest Englishmen in the country goes about with the prestige of the whole Empire behind him whereas ~~the proudest and most distinguished the whole Empire behind him whereas~~ the proudest and most distinguished Indian cannot shake off from himself a certain sense that he belongs to a subject race.'. . . . . Most Indians believe that British rule is necessary for their progress; but they must also be made to believe as Mr. Gokhale says that British policy in India has no other aim than their advancement.

The attitude of Indians for long was one of readiness to learn and wait of contentment with their subordinate dependence. It cannot be said that England did anything intentionally to weaken this belief or impair this contentment. . . . . . . The constitutional reforms have gone a very great way in creating an enduring basis of good relations and that is because they have changed the political relations between Englishmen and Indians. Social relations, however cordial and frequent cannot remove the sense of political inequilty and of the difference of status and interests. They are always dominated by the political differences. As political differences diminish social relations the will become easier; and it is a mistake to suppose that social relations can be cordial when political differences are accentuated. . . . . We have no reason whatever to despair. The relations at present are most gratifying and most encouraging. What is needed is to presevere to maintain them, by people maintinaing the policy which has promoted them. . . . . There are people who say that the British Empire in India is an accident. It may be. You may acquire a thing by accident. But you cannot keep it by relying on accidents. A possession so kept must be an uncertain possession. Although the British had no idea of establishing an Indian Empire until the Empire became a realised fact, they have every idea now that they have acquired it to keep it. The conditions of keeping it not merely for their interest or glory. but for the advancement and prosperity of the people themselves cannot be different at different times they must be the same always; and Mr. Gokhale asks that these

conditions may be laid down definitely beyond doubt and misunderstanding, and that they may be observed strictly by all who may be in authority over India from time to time."

30. The following appears in the Indians Patriot for the 13th July;--.

Non-official enquiries regarding the Bakrid riots in Calcutta.

"The Vaishya Mahasabha of Calcutta insituted independent enquiries as to the cause the extent and the result of the Bakri-id riots. The result of their enquiry as our correspondent informed us last week is before the Government of Bengal. We have received a copy of the report which leaves an impression on one's mind of care and imapartially on the part of these who were engaged in conducting the enquiry. The people of Bengal would attach great value to the deliberations of so respected a body as the Vaishya Sabha. . . . . Nowhere else in Indian except in Bengal are the relations between the police and the people more strained owing no doubt to political causes the house searches and sometimes indiscriminate arrests which the police have had to make. With the recent strictures of the High Court in the Howrah gang case, the strain would only have increased rather than decreased. The police therefore, can expect none from those who have suffered in the Bakri-id riots none from those who value the testimony to police inefficiency as recorded in the Vaishya Sabha's report. . . . . The prevailing opinion in Bengal is that the riots would not have happened were the police on the proper lookout or fell to their work during the riots as

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they ought to have done. At this particular time when the incapacity of the Bengal Police is so much the matter of public discussion it would be inexpedient for the Government to institute an enquiry and perhaps expose the police or make efforts to extenuate their faults; but to pass over so unimpeachable a document as the report of the Sabha appears to be in the public eye would leave the unfortunate impression that the Government is not prepared to undertake the enquiry necessitated by it."

Mrs. Besant in England.

31. The West Coast Reformer of the 13th July has the following:-- "It is not in religion alone that Mrs. Annie Besant is seen at her best. For in the course of a speech delivered in England under the auspices of the Fabian Society she most forcibly expressed her candid opinion regarding the present situation in India. It is rarely that Mrs. Besant offers any criticism regarding mattrs of political controversy but when she does it she does it with the true spirit of an honest critic disguising nothing which she herself or her own countrymen might be ashamed of. Regarding the reform scheme Mrs. Besant said that the differential treatment of Hindus and Muhammadans was unfair to the former and that it was not to be expected that the Act would yield anything like its full measure of good until this fundamental defect had been removed. . . . . Regarding the Indian unrest Mrs. Besant was of opinion that the authorities were responsible for it anasmuch as they greatly blundered in confusing the peaceful national movement with the campaign of crime violence. Passing on to the Press law, Mrs. Besant very rightly observed that the measure was necessary but the present repression went too far. - - - Then coming to the national movement she said, it was a thing of their own creation and that it was the spread of the English that had made a united Indian nation possible. It is indeed a matter for just pride and satisfaction that in the course of the speech Mrs. Besant paid a very high tribute

~~paid a very high tribute to~~ /paid a very high tribute to the Indian nation when she said As a matter of fact there were many Indians who spoke and wrote English with a correctness and purity rare in England and no one could hear a fine Indian orator speaking ~~purity rare in England and no one could hear a fine Indian orator speaking~~ in what was to him a foreign tongue without feeling that the introduction of a little of the Indian command over English into the commons would do much to transform their dreary debates.' She also observed that no people were more completely inspired by loyalty and gratitude than the Indian. The demands of India were she said for education and political and economic freedom and they were only very moderate and reasonable. We hope these honest utterances of this much venerated lady will have some wholesome influence on the mind of the English people."

Lawlessnes in Bengal .

34. In commenting on the opinion of the Englishmen (Calcutta) with reference to the recent murders in Easter Bengal, "That it would be incorrect to assert that the murders indicate a return to the conditons that prevailed in India four years ago, The Indian Patriot of the '15th July remarks:-- "There could be no dacoity anywhere but the ingenuity of the politicaan was in it. In the train wrecker assassin midnight murderer it has been seeing the head of the anarchist, devoted to the overthrow of the British Empire in India. The Englishmen was of course only giving expression to the fears in and the feelings of a certain class of people in India and

in England which fears and feelings were always aggravated by the almost fatal repetition of these dreadful crimes in Bengal. . . . . . . We are sure that this is not due to any conspiracy or anarchist ramifications; but we are certain that this has to be traced to something else than better newspaper reporting or to the inclination of some of the newspapers to succumb to sensation mongering reasons which have sometimes been advanced in certain quarters. There had not been for a long time before the partition of Bengal this epidemic of train wrecking, dacoities. This is a later day occurrence. Those who seriously and calmly think of the present situation would not have the least difficulty to come to the conclusion which the Englishman has taken so many years to come to. But they would also come to the conclusion that all this cannot be without a cause, It is impossible to forget how great was the commotion at that unfortunate partition how annoyed and how humiliated honourable leaders of the public were how estranged they felt from the Government. This was the opportune moment for lawlessness to break out; for the Government going one way and the people going the other, a large opening q presented itself for the robber and the dacoit. The police may be able to do much, but from what they have already done the prospect is not very encouraging. Something else is necessary, and this is becoming more and more evident with each dacoity and assassination. We hope the Government and the people of Bengal would not tolerate the existing state of affairs long. This is a striking illustration of how dangerous it is to destroy an old order of things and forciby introduce a new. The peculiar conditons

prevailing in Bengal are undoubtedly the result of the extraordinary situation created by the partition of Bengal. Neither the Government which passed that unfortunate measure nor the people who so deeply resented it and so keenly took it to heart ever believed what was to be the final result of their attitude. Neither would give way, and the result has been the rise of the lawless element throughout Bengal."

Indians in South Africa.

35. In a leader on this subject the Madras Standard of the 15th July writes:-- "The gates of South Africa are kept closed by stringent immigration rules and there is no chance in the future of this country receiving any larger number of Indian immigrants. But what about the Asiatics who have been permitted and also encouraged to settle in the country? They have helped in no small measure to develop the colony. They have shared the hardships during the Boer rule and patiently borne their portion of the burden and now no statesman who has a reputation to lose would support the proposal of bundling them out. If justice requires that they should be admitted to ~~same course~~ the rights of citizenship in the colony, self- preservation no less points to the same course. South Africa with a large Kaffir population cannot be effectively colonised by Europeans alone. Above all what is an Empire that will not recognise the fellow subjects of the same Sovereign subjects who have helped to develop the resources of the colony and extend to them the ordinary rights of citizenship? When in answer to the appeal of Lord Crewe the colonial representatives advanced the argument of self-preservation little did they think that they were condemning themselves in the eyes of the civilised world."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(d) Education.

Indian students and English Universities.

37. The Desabhimani of the 18th June has the following leaderatte in English on the subject of Indian students and English Univessities:-- The assembling of the members of All-India Moslem League in their meeting in London some days ago was quite a significant one in that it discovered to India and her sons of light and leading the existance and expression of unhealthy and narrow-minded feelings displayed by men from whom it would have been an natural to expect grateful things said in a lively spirit. Sir Erle Richards, the quondam well-known legal member of the Viceregal Council was present at the meeting and to his luckless lot it befell to start the proposition that a course in any of the British or English Universities for an Indian student leads him to risks and consequently he questioned the necessity of Indian youths going over to England to join the Inns of court for preparation to enter the legal profession. We apprehend that the utterance of this Anglo-Indian worthy is no cry in the wilderness alone that by himself with his singular and isolated audience. It was our misfortune that Australia and South Africa had to put the ban of exclusion against India and her people and the recent course of events in South Africa is quite familiar to us all. But it is a different thing that in England itself the home of all that is best and noblest the spirit of exclusion of Indian youths from Universities and other seats of learning should find favour in some quarters. Any attempt to bring out such a peril to the freedom of learning must be deprecated. It is a sad thing

to reflect that eminent Englishmen are sometimes overcome by indifference to their supreme duty to India- the far-bright shining jewel in England's diadem and the possession of which by Britain is at once the envy of the rest of the world and the pride of every worthy Britisher. No one, howerver can check or mar the progress of enlightnment culture and other education in Science Arts and Industries that the British Universities are destined to impart to Indian youths. And there is no hiding of the fact that within recent years, quite in keeping with the widespread desire in India to perfect the education of her sons by proper course in well-equipped centres of light aborad there has been a steady increase in the numbers of lads that proceed to Europe America and Japan. That the institutions in those countries and continents keep the secret and mystery of human knowledge and that with their helpful guidance the fountain of knowledge is laid bare to and within easy reach of the enterprising pupil goes without saying. In India itself there is a yearning and a set purpose that Indian youths should have equality of opportunities of their training and discip-lining with their fellows in Europe and America and this is the legitimate effect of contact of the East with the West. It is no mere contact that comes and goes. It is the direct biding and affluent consequence of British rule of India as ordered by a wise and beneficient providence. May such consequence and the so divinely-or-dered plan grow everlastingly.

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(k) General.

51. The Kistnapatrika of the 30th June states that Colonel Pressy of the 10th Jat Regiment, being asked to report on the influence of Arya Samaj on the regiment under his charge reported that it was politically nil and that the Arya Samaj was quite as harmless as the Salvation Army. Sometime afterwards, it happened that some sepoys belonging to the regiment were punished on a charge of belonging tok the Secret Society. Thereupon he was again asked to report on the same subject. He stood up to his former conviction and reported accordingly. He was then obliged to resign his post and lost a pension of £150. He served ably for 29 years and it is a pity, says the paper that he was obliged to resign for reporting that there was no sedition in his regiment.

10th Jat Regiment.

52. With reference to the question of the reduction of the Indian military expenditure the Andhrakesari of the 30th June states that of the many arguments adduced against the reduction of the Indian army the most important is that Russia may one day invade India. But this fear has been put an end to by the treaty which England entered into with Russia and in bringing about which Lord Hardinge took a very important part. In this treaty Lord Hardinge took special care to insert the term that the Russians should never attempt to disturb the peace of Asia. Under such circumstances the armies stationed by the late Commander-in-Chief on the frontier at an enormous cost may safely be reduced. In reducing

Indian Military expenditure.

the strength it is not right to reduce the native sepoys only. The Government know that the native army, which include Gurkhas, Panjabees, Sikhs, and Rajputs, are second to none in valour and deserve to be treated equally with British soldiers. The paper relies on the good sense of His Excellency the Governor-General and the members of his Council for the settlement of the question of the reduction of military expenditure and hopes that they in consultation with the commander-in-Chief who is also doing his best to reduce expenditure will economise the administration of India in all its branches and save India by effecting a reduction in its taxes.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

60. The Sentamil Chelvi, of the 29th June observes:-

The Ashe murder tragedy.

Why should one born and bred up in the unblemished race of Brahmins commit this murderous act? Alas! What violence did Mr. Ashe do to this miscreant? Though numbers of Brahmins actuated by jealously like this man may combine and commit similar havoc, the British Government will not in the least be shaken. O fools, how is it that you have not grown sensible as yet? Can a clod of earth subdue a mountain? Is it right to behave like this so as to create distrust in the minds of our noble English rulers who are protecting us by conferring innumerable benefits on our people? O Seditionists curb your jealousy at least hereafter. Whatever bad counsels you may indulge in, rest assured that your aims will never be achieved. Do you see what end was met with by this vile wretch? He committed suicide in a dity latrine. Our Gracious King George V has been crowned and it goes without saying that he

is actuated by a desire to do good to us. But how can any kindness be shown to us if such unbecoming acts as this go on multiplying? Please put an end to your heinous crimes and try to walk in the path of righteousness. Is there much pleasure in taking out one's life stealthily and then committing suicide? -Alas idiots can you be happy in neither world? Any one guilty of such murder will if detected be punished by the Government and it is certain that in the next world the God of Justice will punish the murderous by throwing them into a hideous hell.

How to put down seditionist?

63. The Tamilian of the 5th July, writes:-- As our benign rulers are without caste distinctions and religious differences they think that all the people belonging to other races are also actuated by feelings of mercy compassion and sympathy like themselves and are impartially distributing the official appointments among all classes alike. The wily and wicked seditionists who obtain such appointments not being content with their happy lot under the British rule, are avarioious enough to think that their entire race would be immensely happy if they seize the Government itself. They consequently forget all the benefits bestowed by the British rulers and are doing only harm in return to their benefactors. There is a proverb to the effect that lizards and birds should be protected while the serpent and the scorpion should be crushed. Comformably to this saying it will be fair if the loyal subjects are encouraged by conferring on them suitable appointments and the evil hearted seditionists put down

without giving them an opportunity to succeed in their designs. In order to effect this the British lands adjoining the French dominions should be made over to the French and the small French State of Pondicherry and the lands adjoiing it should be annexed to the Madras Presidency. As auxiliary to such an ar[r]angement the British flag should be unfurled and regiments of European soldiers stationed in the Presidency town while a company of European regiments should be placed in each of the administrative centres ~~such of European regiments should be placed in each of the administration ventres~~ such as Trichinopoly, Madrura, Coimbatore the Nilgris Kumbakonam and Tanjore. In addition to this a sort of sedition tax should be levied from those official to whose caste a large number of the seditionsists belong and with the funds thus collected the additional ~~mi~~ military expentiture should be met. If such a course is adopted the seditionists will of their own accord be brought to their sense and their ambitions designs will cease. If on the other hand the benign Government adopts only conciliatory methods and does not employ penal measures the seditionists will no more be afraid of the ruling power. A scorpion is dreaded only so long as it sitings; otherwise it will be slighted as if it were a harmless reptile. Similarly as long as the Government is made a fool to serve the selfish ends of those who cherish such invidious distinctions of caste as high and low it will fail to strike any awe in the minds of seditionists. When a theft or murder is committed by a high caste or low caste man the same kind of punishment is inflicted on the culprit irrespective of his caste. ~~Bu~~

But ~~when~~ those who are thus punished are sent to jail their food is preared and served by a high caste man. Thus their caste pride is not put down by their punishement and as soon as they are released from jail they fall back on their former mischievous ways. If the benign Government passes an Act declaring that all crimes shall be deemed to be indicative of low caste and that the criminals shall not have any claim to their previous high caste the pride of those who are secure in the belief that they can acquire appointments by pleasing the Government and can command the comforts of caste even ~~inf~~ if they go to jail, will vanish and they will quietly settle down as loyalists. Further these people think that though they are under a foreign Government they enjoy their caste privileges in tact, as usual, and they have the pride that they ~~have the pride~~ that they still they even attempt to seize the Government. Therefore if proper means are adopted to put an end to their threefold pride of learning wealth and caste the seditionists will voluntarily quiet down and cry for protection.

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Besides this it should be laid down that the number of persons from each caste in Government offices shall not exceed four and that the surplus shall be transferred to other places. Provision should be made for the equal representation of all castes in public service. At present caste peons are employed in every office to suit the convenience of the observes of caste scruples. If such a practice is given up and non-caste persons are employed as peons there will be happiness in all matters of Government. If the presiding offices and peons in Government offices are non-caste men and the other officers are drawn from the several castes the pride and fraud of the seditionists will be put down. As this is the only way to suppress sedition we hoped that the just and equitable Government will compulsorily give effect to these measures.

The assassination of Mr. Ashe.

64. The Tamilian of the 12th July strongly condemns the assassination of Mr. Ashe and observes:-- Condolence meetings are held everywhere to express sympathy for the widow of the late Mr. Ashe but no attempt is made to put down sedition which is at the root of this murder. Mere condolence and sympathy will be no consolation to the sorrow caused by this outrage. Steps should be taken to trace out the seditionists and their conspiracy. The Government should find out who are loyal and who are seditious and reward the former and get rid of the latter. There is no use of allowing murder to be committed and then submitting loyal address. Real loyalty and sympathy should be demonstrated by detecting the seditious wretches and handing them up to Government. We request our benign rulers not to be misled into thinking that it is only thosw who attack

them with armies and men-of-war that are their real enemies and not others, and we hope that they will effectively suppress the latter so that they can never more raise their heads.

Sir Krishna Gupta on the present situation in India.

67. Referring to an entertainment given by the members of the Indian Social Club in London in honour of Sir Krishna Gupta who has been recently kinghted the Swadesamitran of the 12th July observes as follows:-- Sir Krishna Gupta addressing the young men who were assembled around him, said that they should act with a sense of responsibility at the present critical juncture, in India, that they should carry out the wishes of their elders as otherwise the vessel of the Empire would be jeoparadized, and that if a democratic form of Government were to be introduced in India it should not be presided on the occasion, said that the duty was to be completely discharged it was necessary to admit the people to a share in the administration of the country. The words thus spoken by these two gentlemen are most opportune. The anarchical and seditious acts, which are now being committed by some of the young Indians have necessitated the sounding of note of warning by Sir Krishna Gupta. Till the advent of British rule in India, despotism was the prevalent form of Government. Even the British Government was till recently despotic, when Lord Morley's reforms marked the beginning of democracy. As it is hoped that India will gradually obtain salvation under this democratic system it becomes incumbent upon the young men of India to evince sympathy towards the British people who try to establish it in India and to refrain from doing any act which is likely to be opposed to their good intention.Without adopting the

principles of democracy, it is not possible to rule India satisfactorily so as to promote the welfare of the people. Though the protection of the person and property of the people the levying of taxes the administration of justice and the establishment of the levying security and order are the primary duties of Government democracy should in course of time be established in India as in western countrés the same being necessary for securing the complete satisfaction and welfare of the people for the development of their qualities and for the growth of manhood among them. It is not in the interest of the country to admit only a few natives to a share in the exercise of administrative authority while keeping the main authority in the hands of foreigners. It is only when the majority of the people conduct the Government through their representatives they will become manly and patriotic and work for the promotion of the State's welfare and their own greatness.

Swadeshi.

68. While advocating the Swadeshi movement the Sasilekha of the 8th July warns against the cherishing of any hatred towards the foreigners and also against such acts as beating or abusing those who sell foreign articles or setting those articles on fire. It then refers to the Anakapalle pencil factory which is badly in want of funds. It holds out as an example for the people of South India to follow the glass factory started by the people of Maharashtra with the help of funds collected from door to door at the rate of one pice each house. This system is maintaining the factory in a flourishing condition. A fund to be called the pice fund says the paper may be started here two under the guidance of a few greatmen and pice collected from door to door by patriotic young men on festive occasions in aid of undertakings such the pencil factory referred to above.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd JULY 1911.

No. 30 of the 1911.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police)

The conduct of the Police during the late riots in Calcutta and bombay.

3. The Muhammadan of the 20th July remarks:-- "The Vaishya Sabha of Calcutta has we undersand addressed a memorial to His Honour the lieutenant Governor of Bengal asking for an official enquiry into the circumstances connected with ~~enquiry into the circumstances connected~~ with the late riots at Calcutta and specially into the conduct of the Police on that occassion.". . . . . If the Police as the Sabha maintain ae really responsible the Government ought to institute an immediate inquiry. Some time ago we drew the attention of the Government to the conduct of Mr. Edwards of the Bombay Police. If the Government has taken no notice of his unwarranted conduct it ought to at least after the case against the Calcutta Police has been established. If the Police of Calcutta and Bombay are not guilty and since we have heard something against the conduct of the police i t is necessary that we should ask the Government to help us in solving this difficult solution. There is a murmur of disapproval often breathed from Bombay and Calcutta at the silence of the Government in this matter."

The revival of Swadeshi.

18. The Madras Standard of the 17th July has the following:-- "A Swadeshi mela is to be held in Calcutta on 7th of August next. This will undoubtedly impart a fresh impetus to a movement which has ~~at~~ languished

somewhat all over in the country. . . . . . The true attitude on our part is netiher to over exaggerate or extenuate the languishing of the Swadeshi movement but try to understand its partial failure and to put the lessons of experience to use . . . . The successful carrying on of a business requires training and a more or less lengthy apprenticeship. Business qualities cannot be stuck on at will. Then again the national characteristic of carrying on differences of opinion to their logical i.e., their illogical consequences and the inability to arrive at a working compromise, which is the essence of common sense, have had more than something to do with the failures. It was not borne in mind that mere patriotic enthusiasm cannot conduct a vast economic movement to a successful issue . x It is a common-place that the successful individual and what applies to an individual applies in this instance to a nation is not one who has made no mistakes but who learnt from his mistakes profitted by them and successfully avoided them. If we learn the lessons to be gained by the partial failure of the Swadeshi movement and avoid them in the future we may rest assured that the revival of Swadeshi will not prove abortive but yield its natureal fruit the economic regereration of the country.

x It would however be unreasonable as disastrous well as the ~~success~~ to ~~but~~ let the sense of partial failure paralayse our energies or damp ~~out~~ ~~or~~ our spirits.

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21. The following appears in the South Indian Mail of the 17th July:--

The depressed classes.

"At the Second Session of the Depressed Classes conference Madras (presided over by Mr. G.A.Natesan B.A., F.M.U., the well-known editor of the Indian Review) a resolution was passed to request Government to instruct the Educational officers in the country to make the advantages and facilities afforded by Government widely known among the depressed classes. The Government often fails to make the best use of its own provisions for the welfare of the poor and ignorant people because the existence of the provisions is not brought within the knowledge of those whom they intend to profit. The illiterate and de degraded classes are unaware more of the scholarships and other facilities available to them of the benefits of education. It ought to be brought home to the Educational officers whose present number is legion, that they should penetrate into every hut and hamlet where ignorance prevails and instruct the poor people what chances they have of obtaining education without much expense. The Inspecting officers can help the noble can hlep the noble work of elevating the depressed classes with philanthropic and constructive labours instead of stiff- nexked and fault finding inspection. The principle is even now accepted but practice is yet to augment it. We think the village officers also may be asked to communicate to the unfortunate communities information about the facilities offered by Government. Government grants should be taken full advantage of before private charity is invoked for the same purpose."

23. The following appears in the Indian Patriot of the 19th July:-- "The Coronation Day did not pass at Durban without a hitch. The Town Council appreached the Natal Indian Congress in the matter of the celebration of the event; and the reply of the Congress was that in view of the pain and suffering of the Transval Indians they could not consistently take part in any rejoicings but if happily a settlement could be reached in that province before the Coronation date Indians would jein in the celebrations provided as a first condition there was equality of opportunity and treatment guaranteed with the European celebrants. To this no reply was recieved, but in the meantime the European Master of the Indian Market advertised sports and pastimes for farmers market gardeners and stall holders to which they invited all classes of Indians. The leading Indians, suspecting this to be a ruise on the part of the town Council to involve the name of the Indian community as having participated in the general celebrations, organised a strong body of pickets, 200 in number to do duty on that day and take up convenient beats to warn all unsuspecting Indians of the true nature of these proceedings and to send them back to their homes. Numerous printed notices were posted up throughout the Indians quarter and in the vicinity to the market over the signature of well-known Indian residents calling upon the community not to submit to humiliation to hold themselves apart from the proceedings of the day and to consider that their own share in the celebration as fulfilled by authorising the leaders to despatch a loyally worded cablegram to the King direct. They met and passed the f

The Natal Indian Congress and the Coronation.

following resolution:-- "The meeting of British Indians places on record its deep sense of mortification at the action of the Corporation in departing from all previous practice of observing equality of treatment of all classes on aoccasions of importance and on a great occasion like the Coronation of their Sovereing and Emperor drawing colour and racial distinctions and thus accentuating the prevailing predjdice." The President of the Natal Indian Congress Mr. Dawab Mahomed sent a telegram to Lord Gladstone thus 'Natal Indian Congress requests His Excellency to cable loyal congratulations to Their Majesties." Thus they observed the Coronation Day."

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The Swadeshi movement.

28. In an article under the heading "Soam of the economic fallacies regarding the Swadeshi movement" by K.C. Kanjilal B.L., the Wednesday Review of the 19th July publishes the following:-- "Bombayxxpx Broadly speaking the Swadeshi movement simply seeks to impart a preference for the goods made or manufactured in India.; in other words it seeks to propagate a love for the indigenous goods. It is a perfectly legitimate and harmless measure. It aims at much nearly the same thing that Mr. Chamberlain aspired to achieved by his well known preferential tariff scheme, which sought to protect the indigenous British and colonail manufactures by raising tariff walls against all imports from foreign countries. But in India legislative protection of indigenous goods being totally out of the question we must depend upon self-help and patriotic spirit to do what we can for furthering the cause and fostering the growth and use of Swadeshi goods. And this is exactly what the Swadeshi movement aims at.

"Swadeshism is quite different from boycott which originated mainly from the Partition of Bengal. The former has economic principles as its basis and is born of love for one's country and countrymen; the latter has politics as its basis and has little or nothing to do with the industrial welfare of India dependent as it is on a foreign Government. It is virtually a political weapon of the weak against the strong. Boycott without swadeshi is nothing but the latter succeeding without the help of the former is something

tangible and substantial. The task of popularising the Swadeshi movement among the masses is not very difficult. They generally take their cue from their leaders in whom they place implicit confidence and faith as they know by experience that they have the true interest of the country at heart.

"They are ready and willing to be guided by the superior wisdom of the promoters of the swadeshi movement which has been the means of saving most of them from starvation and destruction. As a matter of fact the people prefer country-made cloths as they are more durable than foreign stuffs and if they can get them as cheap as the latter, they will require no inducement to be ardent Swadeshists. Above all the movement ought to have at its back the virture of character. Energy, exactness, promptitude honesty, business instincts are indispensable requisites for its success.

29. The Muhammadan of the 20th July has the following:-

Rioting in a mosque in Vellore taluk.

"Sometime ago there appeared in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the Hindu an account of a riot in Kundanery village of Vellore taluk. This account was very unsatisfactory since it would deal only in one spirit and that was anti-Muhammadan. . . . . . . Having more reliable information in hand we now proceed to ask who are the actual persons responsible for this riot whether the fifty Muhammadans or the thousand nine hundred and fifty Hindus. It is evident that the attitude of the Hindus on this occassion has been an offensive one throughout. The Muhammadans ~~passed~~ finding that the processions of the Hindus during their feasts generally passed the mosque during prayer hours and that the Hindus would not stop the beating of the tom-tom while passing the mosque

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addressed a petition to the Sub-Collector of Vellor praying for orders. Accordingly an order was passed to cease the beating of the tom-tom on approaching the mosque - to stop it thirty yards before coming to the mosque and not to re-commence it for a distance of thirty yards after passing the mosque. Boundary stones were also placed. That the Muhammadans of the village did not insist on the enforcement of this order only goes to confirm that their attitude throughout has been to avoid friction and unplesantness. They did not object to any noise when they were not actually engaged in prayer. . . . . . The procession approached the mosque with a crowd making a noise and beating the tom-tom, when the Muhammadans were at the fifth prayer of the day. This seems to be the true fact of the case and is corroborated by the Police who on behalf seems of the Muhammadans whose prayer to being disturbed all for the sake of a wealthy mischief. monger asked the Pariahs to cease the tom-tom and noise. The Pariahs though they yielded at first seem to have re-commenced their tom-tom with a renewed energy at they instigation of Muniswamy Gownden. To this disturbance was added singing and dancing. The Muhammadans seem to have absolutely failed in their efforts to pacify the Hindus but this attitude tended only to incite the vulgar lot more they rushed into the mosque during prayer hours an act calculated to wound the feelings of the Muhammadans very bitterly. . . . . . The crowd that forced its way into the mosque desecrated, defiled an holy and the most sacred part of of the mosque as much as it wished and carried away the

Quoran from the mosque the sacrilege - a sacrilege most offensive and fraught with most serious consequences. In India as in every country in the east religion sways. ~~That a race of which no mention is made in the Quoran and religion sways~~. That a race of which no mention is made in the Quoran and to whom no liberties are allowed by the book shold have entered the mosque and carried away the most sacred book of the Muhammadans is a dastardly outrage. The authorities concerned in dealing with this afair must understand that unless justice is done immediately and without partiality it will be difficult to heal this would wound that the Muhammadan feeling has received. We have laid bear the fact of the case, ther persons responsible and the amount of mischief done and now wait to see what the authorities immediately ~~of mischief~~ concerned are going to do."

31. The Indian Patriot, of the 21st July writes:--

The Bengalees and partition day.

"Instead of observing the 7th of August as a day of mourning and national humiliation, by the early bath in the Ganges the walking with bare feet the tying of the rakhi the meeting in the evening for the renewal of the sacred vow the Bengalees are to hold a swadeshi mela to which as far as present arraggements go the same public enthusiasm and support are to be extended as the boycott day. . . . . The Bengalees could not help protesting and although they have not succeeded in repealing that obnoxious measure they have discovered, what otherwise they would never have discovered how unanimously they could think upon a particular subject and how well they could organise, and

how orderly they could conduct themselves. The perfect calmness and the awful solemnity that were the chief characteristics of the partition day certainly raised the Bangalees in the estimation of their countrymen, who saw in that demonstration the unbending resolution of a patriotic people. The time has now come for modifying their attitude. The Swadeshi mela is under the circumstances, an exceedingly appropriate function, when the Bengalees may take stock of the condition and achievements of Swadeshi survey their strength and retire with fresh spirit and aspiration . The mela will prepare them for more sustained work in the future the boycott demonstration would have caused offence to certain classes."

The new Policy.

32. In a leader under this heading the Indian Patriot of the 21st July writes:- "The explanatory statement made by Lord Morley in the House of Lords as regards the release of certain youthful prisoners who had confessed their crime before the Calcutta High Court shows that the Government of India were unanimous in adopting that course and that it is the forerunner of a policy of cautions conciliation from which good results are expected. The advice of Mr. Sinha was taken in the matter and the principal inhabitants of the district had been taken into confidence in order to induce a healtheir feeling in the young men concerned as well as among others who may be disposed to fall into the ways which brought them into trouble. The youthful offenders are respectably connected, and belong as they say in Bengal to the Badralog class. They have been severely warned and if they fail to heed the warning may be brought up again before the Court to receive their sentence which may keep them in jail much longer than the eight months

they were there. . . . . . . ~~There have been severely warned and if they fail to heed the warning may be brought up again before the Court to receive their sentence which may keep them in jail much longer than the eight months they were there.~~ . . . . They have been severely warned, and if they fail to heed the warning may be brought up again before the Court to receive their sentence which may keep them in jail much longer than the eight months they were there. . . There are those who think that all this is mistaken clemency of a dangerous sort, from which nothing but evil consequences will ensue. . . . . But probably the Government of India know best what would best suit the condition of Bengal; and they are convinced that what they have done is the best and wisest under the circumstances. . . . . Lord Hardinge is evidently convinced that a change of policy is called for at the present time. One side is doing is best to make it difficult for him; the other side, at least must see that it does not add to his difficulty. . . . . There is doubtless much that the people can do to encourage perseverance in the new policy and the time is opportune to give a strong impetus to it. . . . . Not only is Lord Hardinge in a conciliatory frame of mind, but the Government in England is fully in sympathy with his aim, and will give him full support; and nothing but gross mismanagement on the part of the people can frustrate the aim both have in view."

33. The Cochin Argus of the 22nd July remarks:--

The next Indian Congress.

"It is reported that the majority of the Provincial Congress Committees are in favour of electing Mr. Ramsay

Macdonald the well-known English politician as President of the ensuing Session of the Indian National Congress and that Mr. Macdonald's acceptance is anticipated. The selection of an Englishman for the Presidentship consecutively for two years may be political strategy but we think it would be more appropriate were an Indian to preside this year seeing that the King Emperor and several eminent British statesmen and politicians will be present in India during the Congress week. However Mr. Ramsay Macdonald may be trusted we think to fill the Presidentship with credit. Though in favour of the further application of democratic principles in the administration of India, he recognises the work of his own fellow-countrymen for the benefit of the Indians and does not hold the extreme views of men like Mr. Keir Hardie and Dr. Rutherford."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(k) General.

A subsidised daily paper in Dacca.

47. The Swadesamitran of the 13th July writes:-- We learn from the Bengalee of Calcutta that there is a strong rumour that the Government of East Bengal is to subsidise the starting of a new English daily journal in Dacca. Our contemporary asks whether anybody can sincerely say that the journals subsidised in certain provinces are being conducted satisfactorily. These journals have failed to attract the mind of the local public. The people threw them away after seeing the first issue. Seeing the fate of the already subsidised papers, the Government should try to rectify the blunder they have committed and not perpetuate it. If it is a fact that the subsidy is granted with a view to prevent the public mind from being prejudiced by the vernacular press how can the subsidised journals published in the English language accomplish that work? How can an English journal X Therefore such a proposal will not be productive of good results and we hope it will be abandoned.

X instruct the masses who are ignorant of that language?

A prayer for the grant of four boons during the Delhi Darbar.

67. The Hindu Nesan of the 17th July states that the Amrita Bazaar Patrika prays for the grant of the following four boons to the Indians during the forthcoming Delhi Darbar:--

1. Reconsideration of the Partition of Bengal.
2. Withdrawal of such Acts as the Press act and the Seditious Meetings Act.
3. Release of political prisoners.
4. Elevation of India to the position of a sele-governing country.

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68. The Vedanta Dipika of the June-July condemns the the Ashe murder in the following terms:-- There are certain points to be considered in connection with this murder. Is it merely the act of a mad man or is it due to any personal spite? Or is it the outburst of a racial animosity towards our foreign rulers? That it is not a mad act is plain enough. If it is prompted by whichever of the remaining two causes it is utterly opposed to our shastras which proclaim that destiny from doing injury is the supreme duty."; and that "therefore the kings are to be respected and adored under al circumstances." Those who act thus in defiance of the shastras richly deserve to be punished by the State. The authorities are engaged in tracing out all who are connected with this crime. We hope that their labours will be successful and the wicked men will be deprived of their power and awarded a deterrent punishment.

The Ashe murder.

The Yatharthavachami, of the 10th July, remarks as follows in a leading article condemning the Ashe Murder. The present time is disastrous for the Hindus and this murder will give rise to various troubles. It has led to the suspicion that there is a deep laid secret conspiracy in Tinnevelly plotting against the Government. The people of the south are by nature of a peaceful and uninterfering temperament and therefore it is not proper that they should be suspected of any such sinister attempt. No doubt a riot took place in Tinnevelly some years ago in connection with the swadeshi movement but we do not believe in the existence of any strong conspiracy secretly working for the overthrow of the British rule. We are sorry for the untimely death of Mr. Ashe and we convey our condolence to the family of the deceased.

~~condemning~~ The Ashe murder.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29th JULY 1911.

No. 31 of 1911.

English papers owned by natives.

Sir John D.Rees.

20. The following paragraph appears in the West Coast spectator for the 26th July:-- "Sir John D.Rees I.C.S., has again come to the front this time to write a letter to the Times on the Maniachi outrage airing his well-known views on the Indian situation. Outrages of this sort are not the result of Pamphlets' but are entirely due to the compact which the Government makes with accused persons and he the throwing over the Police by the Government. What authority can be left to the police in the eyes of the public then? x They are the Barrister-Judges of the High Courts who do not know the country and its customs the impossible standard of evidence demanded by the High Courts anti-British Brahman agitation et hoc genus omme Sir John's views on these subjects are so well known and so very puerile that we need not take the trouble of noticing and criticising them here. We have done so on more occasions than one. Happily nobody takes Sir John Rees seriously and his weightly observations excite more laughter than serious attention. Self-advertisement is one of the virtues of Sir John and he cannot live without it. To our mind that seems to be the reason why he avails himself of every opportunity to rush into print no matter whether he writes sense or not."

There are other evils also responsible for these outrages and murders.

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Q3. In a leader on this subject the Madras Standard of the 29th July writes:--

Sir George Birdwood on the Tinnevelly outrage.

"It is refreshing to read Sir George Birdwood's letter to the Times in reply to Mr. J.D.Rees whose lucubrations were extracted sometime last week and commented upon by us;. . . . . . . Any unwary Britishers who are likely to be taken in by his vaunt of Indian experience and knowledge are sure to be set right by men like Sir George Birdwood whose authority to speak upon Indian affairs is in no way less than that of Sir J.D. Rees but whose study of the present Indian situation has led them to a different conclusion. Sir George in his letter quotes the explanation given to him by a Brahman who according to him is a most capable learned and orthodox gentleman. In the opinion of this informant the murder of Mr. Ashe is one of xx a series organised and directed outside the Madras Presidency for the express purpose of decrying the credit of the British Raj in India and so undermining the loyalty (active of the princes and merchants and passive of the agricultureists) of the people of Indian. The Hindu doctrine of regality as explained to Sir George by this informant is/ accessible to his people strong of character courteous just and dignified; who faces criticism with unreffled deameanour and without swerving from his purposes; who under whatever strain and stress of internal or external trouble never fails in fealessness energy, generosity and grace his kingdom shall dx endure on the firm foundation industrious and cheerful cultivators enterprising and wealthy merahants and a revenue that never shrinks; and the whole world shall dwell in security and peace and prosperity and worship under the Umbrella of that King. But the king who cannot prevent recurring famines and pestilences and

[Handwritten: runs / is said to support his theory. A precis of it runs thus — ; margin: The king who is]

attacks from without and robberies and murders within; who suffers all sorts of irregular associations and all manner of evils to grow up under his Umbrella - his Kingdom shall pass to another stronger than he."

"This it seems is the doctrine of regality in India of the Hindus as found in their later sacrosanct law books and immemorial proverbial philosophy, and these assassinations are therefore calculated to destroy popular faith in British rule and shake its stability. It is too premature to talk of the Tinnevelly tragedy as forming a part of a series of assassinations arranged outside this Presidency. The public are not yet in possession of all facts and the results of the investigation conducted by the police are yet shrouded in mystery although in some quarters persistent attempts are being ~~the~~ made to give the crime a political colour. And so this apart we doubt if the doctrine of Hindu regality has really any such hold on the people of this country. ~~Eve~~ Even the villager living in the remotest corner of this country has a sufficiently good idea of the British ~~powers~~ prowess and its ability to preserve order and peace in which he is also greatly interested. These sporadic outbursts of violence he knows can never seriously affect the permanency of the British rule. Even granting that the peasant in his infinite ignorance ~~is Sir Gsuch~~ is such a gullible person it is a surprise to us to find so well informed a man as Sir George being inclined to believe that even English educated Hindus may view it as an effective expedient."

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43. The Swadesamitran of the 24th July writes as follows:-- Our readers are aware that Babu A-Aravainda Ghose is now in Pondicherry. The Madras Times having recently ~~recent~~ly written an article connecting him with the murder of Mr. Ashe and pointing to him as the director of sedition and anarchism Mr. Ghose wrote to that paper refuting its statements; but as that journal declined to publish that letter it has subsequently effect appeared in the Hindu. The Madras Times is stated to have written to the effect that though Babu Aravinda Ghose has now adopted the saffron robes and lives like an ascetic in Pondicherry, he is the leader of the anarchist society that one Mr. Balakrishna Lele a lieutenant of Mr. Tilak, is in Pondicherry for the same purpose that the anarchists of Madras are in that city, and that seditious publications are being issued from French India some of which have been intercepted by the British Police but the rest has reached its destination and is the cause of the Ashe murder. In refutation of this Babu Aravinda Ghose says in his reply that he has never masqueraded as an ascetic that he lives as a simple householder practising yoga that he is not aware of any one of the name of Lele that certainly no such ~~xxx~~ man lives in Pondicherry that as the Times does not specify the Madras anarchists it is not possible for him to reply to that assertion that no seditious journal is published in Pondicherry that after India was discontinued in 1910 the only Tamil paper which is published there is the Karmayogi which does not deal with politics that seditious leaflets were not published in Pondicherry that they could not have been printed in the two small presses

Babu Aravinda Ghose on the present anarchism.

belonging to the Nationlists that the investigations of the police must have led to the same conclusion that the publications of this kind, which have reached him after he had come to Pondicherry came either from France or America or once from another town in India and that there are not more than half-a-dozen men who have gone to Pondicherry from British India for political reasons.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5th AUGUST 1911.

No. 32 of 1911.

English papers owned by Natives.

VI. Miscellaneous.

A swadeshi Mela to be held in Calcutta on the 7th August.

10. The new weekly of the 29th July observes:-- "They are going to hold a Swadeshi Mela in Calcutta on the 7th August. Fairs such as this are good in that they induce people to bring out their best things to the market. Things that would otherwise perish for want of recognition find their way to markets. Thus an impetus is given to the improvement of indigenous arts and industries. On the principle of self-help the Swadeshi cause must find acceptance at the hands of every thoughtful Indian."

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The Indian National Congress.

13. Referring to the recommendations of the Provincial Congress Committees that that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald M.P., be requested to preside at the forthcoming Session of the Indian National Congress the Madras Standard of the 1st August says:-- "There is indeed a desire in some though not very influential quarters that it is a sign of weakness in the Congress party to indent on the services of an Englishman to occupy the Presidential chair of the Congress. This amounts according to these critics to a confession that there is no Indian fit to preside over the deliberations of the Congress at this critical juncture. x Various considerations other than mere ability to occupy the Presidential chair determine the selection of the President. If it were not the case there is no reason why the same man should not be selected for the Presidentship year after year why Sir Pherozeshah Mehta or Mr. Gokhale for instance should not be made a life-President. It is obvious to any one who is at all acquainted with the situation that the choice of Mr. Macdonald is the best that could be made. The very fact that the Provincal committees have unanimously recommended him is the strongest argument in favour of our statement.

x. We confess to a total inability to see the legitimacy of this strange inference.

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England and India.

16. In an artical under this heading the Indian Patriot of the 4th August, writes:-- "England owes a very large debt to India and India owes to England a possibly greater debt. Both sides have reaped and are reaping immense benefits from this providential connection of the destinies of two remote nations and each side has to be thankful to the other for the benafits they have mutually rendered. . . . . Two ancient civilisations have come in close contact and are exerting their mutual influences. The Orientalist has gained as much as the Westerner has. The perennial mines of Sanskrit literature have been opened up for England and the rest of the world and nothing but the splendid domes of English literary treasures would have been sufficient as a recompense. But India exchanges her philosophic gold for the materialistic dross of the West. . . . As to the advantages that have been so far derived on either side it is equally difficult to fix on which side credit lies. To have found an ancient nation sunk it is said in the lowest of degradation to have thence raised them up to a high level of enlightenment is a huge achievement, and India can never hope to repay this enormous debt if England's were a work of altruistic mission. But does not England gain much thanks to her connection with and political supremacy over India and was the regeneration of India rather than the enlargment of British dominions the object the founders of British power in the land? . . . . India affords a wide field for the work of the English intellect just as it provides scope for the investment of English capital and the utilization of English enterprise. Ship-loads of young Englishmen come out to India every year and returned home afterwards

having in the happy interim amassed much knowledge and accumulated more wealth. The natural resources of a whole continent are open for their exploitation. The work done by these men in the administrative, industrial and educational fields is not insignificant. But at the same time it chokes up the higher places and minimises the opportunities for the growth of indigenous intellect. One of the greatest benefits of British rule is said to be internal peace and freedom from foreign aggression. England found India with a number of independent chiefs fighting against one another. But at the same time it could not be said that but for the ~~t~~ timely advent of the few ~~the same time it could not be said that but for the timely advent of the few historical~~ English merchants with their trading charter and monopoly and all ~~th~~ the historical events which have followed in that wake India would still have remained in a state of political chaos and internecine wars. The state of most countries in Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was not much better. At best England could only be said to have hastened a little the day of internal peace; and the statement of England's having brought peace to all the land is one which should be taken with a considerable quantity of Salt. England will have done one of the most glorious works in the history of humanity when by her help and through her influence she has made India a nation and gained her a position in the Council of the civilised nations of the world.

17. The Cochin Argus of the 5th August writes:--

The Partition of Bengal.

"In spite of the repeated official declaration that the Partition of Bengal even if it was not an absolutely

wise or necessary step must be considered a settled fact the agitation for its intensifty. For some time past the tactics of the agitators have been confined that the question of modifying the partition is under the consideration of the Home Government. The monotony was very lately relieved by a report that His Majesty the King would possibly announce a modification on the occasion of the Delhi Darbar. Reuter has good reasons to believe that the report is without foundation and after this it is to be hoped we shall be spared further authentic reports at least until the Darbar is over. The authorities have quite enough to do arranging the Darbar and it would be nothing less than merciful to spare them the trouble of contradicting sensational and fanciful rpports. The Ganges and the Brahmaputra have not dried up or altered their courses as a result of the partition and having got along all these years without an unsettling of the bifurcation the people of the two Bengals ought surely to go along without inconvenience except of the sort which dwells in the imagination of the skilful professional agitators who would be far more profitably and patriotically employed in discouraging political dacoities and other forms of lawlessness such as are bringing both Bengals into greater and greater notoriety."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

Depressed classes.

33. The Andhrakesari of the 21st July states that in villages caste Hindus do not allow malas and madigas to take water from wells used by them so that these low classes of people are put to all sorts of trouble in places where the water supply is inadequate. The paper hopes that Government will sink separate wells for them until their status in society is raised. Again the Government grants all lands available for cultivation to owners of adjacent lands. This is no doubt a conveneinet practice; but the paper prays that the Government will so amend the law regulating the grant of cultivable lands, as to provide for preference being given to a poor mala or madiga when he and an adjacent rich land-holder darkhast for the same land.

The Murder of Mr. Ashe.

35. The Qasim-ul-Akbhar of the 13th July in recording the murder of Mr. Ashe observes that it was the seditious pamphlet recently published in Tutucorin which prompted the perpetrator of the crime to commit this horible deed. Government should trace out the authors of the said pamphlet and award them deterrent punishment. It is a matter for great regret that the feelings of anarchism do still exist in the hearts of some worthless people.

Indians in the Military service.

36. The Quasim-ul-Akhbar of the 24th July on the authority of a paper published in England by the name of Broad Arrow writes:-- It is rumoured that similar ranks will be given to the Native officers of the Indian Army as are given to the British officers and observes that the rumours are premature as it is not known how far they are correct but any considerations of promoting the Indians to all the

higher military ransk is sure to produce important results.

41. The Vokkaligara Patrika of the 2nd August has a communication under this heading which gives a pathetic description of the suferings of a group of run aways at Tiptur in Mysore of men women and chidlren numbering sixteen in all who on enquiry by the writer are said to have reported themselves to have just arrived from Ceylon where they had been induced to go by a maistri acting on behalf of the Labour Commissioner at Ceylon on prospects of good wages but were very much ill-treated on the contrary. The writer concludes as follows:-- The sight of these poor duped creatures was simply sad and pitiable; one would have thought it impossible that such things necessary that the Government must take som some active steps to effectually protect our people from being carried as slaves to foreign places by enticement. and it is hoped that the Mysore Representative Assembly and also the Economic Conference will bring the matter forcibly to the attention of His Highness the Majaraja of Mysore.

Dangers of emigration.

46. With refeeence to the resolution of the Calcutta Reception committee ele-cting Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as President of the coming congress the Swadesamitran of the 2nd August remarks as follows:-- Seeing that several pa-triotic and intelligent gentlemen like Babu Surendranath Bannerjea are on the Calcutta reception Committee we dare not find fault with its decision or that of the provincial Committee's. But in our opinion it would have been better

The President of the coming Congress.

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if the choice had fallen on an Indian instead of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. Apart from the fact that this gentleman is one of those Englishmen who have visited India and who sympathise with us we do not think that he is fit to occupy this position. He does not command great influence either in the Parliament or in the Liberal Party. The Labour Party to which he belongs is not influential in the Parliament at present. If it be considered advisable to appoint a Member of Parliament as the President a more influential man than Mr. Macdonald might be chosen. If no such man is available the selection of any one of the Indian patriots like Rao Bahadur Mudholkar will be appropriate.

Sir George Birdwood on the assassination of Mr. Ashe.

47. The Swadesamitran of the 2nd August observes as follows in the course of a leader commenting on Sir George Birdwood's letter to the London Times on the assassination of Mr. Ashe:- Mr. Birdwood says that he has been informed by an Indian gentlemen that this assassination was directed from outside the Madras Presidency with the intention of decrying the credit of the British Raj in India. "Assassination has never changed the course of Government in the world" is the dictum of Disraeli. Many murders like that of Mr. Ashe have been committed in Europe and America with the object of terrorising those who carry on the Government and changing the system of administration. But in no country was the Government changed by these murders nor will it be in India Sir George Birdwood reminds us of the ancient Hindu doctrine that the king who fails to rule his subject according to the precepts laid down in he sastras should be deposed and another kind placed on his throne. In other words the rulers

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should exercise all authority in accordance with the laws of the country in putting down anarchy. If such anarchy should occur in any of the Native States the Raja will at once put it down. Whether the Ashe murder has been prompted by any such motive or not is a matter which the enquiries in the coutrts will make clear. But as was observed in the House of Commons by Mr. Montagu it is not proper to generalize on the political situation of a country from occassion and isolated occurrences. It is a gross blunder to infer as Sir George Birdword's Indian informatnt has done that there is an intention in India to subvert the Government. Nevertheless we regard Sir Geogge Birdwood's letter as important not so much for the opinion he expresses on anarchy as for his enumeration of the grievances of the Indians under the British rule. What are those grievances? The agricultur iesst s who form the majority of the people do not complain that they do not have a representative form of Government nor do they feel the unbearable burden of overtaxation; but they consider it a great hardship to be oppressed by the petty officials for such trivial offences as the infringement of laws by the people in the Salt and Forest Departments. There is no doubt that the oppression of the people in various ways by imposing penalties for bringing bundles of firewood or leaves for agricultural purposes or for the stray cattle grazing in reserved forest grounds is felt to be a great hardship. As observed by a correspondent the removal of this grievance on the occasion of the King-Emperor's Coronation Darbar will be hailed as a great boon. The next grievance mentioned by Sir George Birdwood is that the educated classes do not get high appointments and the remedy he suggests is the holding of the Civil Service Examination simultaneously in England and India and the treating of the successful Indian candidates on a par with Englishmen He then dwells on the desirability of the Indian Princes being tried by their peers and of their subjects being

~~being tried by their peers and of their subjects~~ being allowed to compete equally wit other Indians for the Indian Civil Service and the other departments. Finally a member of the Royal Family should serve for five years as Viceroy of India. These then are the chief grievances of the Indians under the British Raj according to Sir George Bird-wood and he says it the duty of the rulers to redress them to the satisfaction of the people while at the same time punishing and suppressing anarchy constitutionally. As for the matter whether or not these alone are the chief grie-vances opinion may be divided. Now that our representatives are in a position to voice our wants in our Legislative Councils the Governent may learn from them what our chief grievances are and remove them thereby increasing the respect and attachment felt by the people for the British rule.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12th AUGUST 1911.

No. 33. of 1911.

ENGILSIH PAPESR OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI. Miscellaneours.

The Midnapore Damage Suit.

12. The Hindu of the 8th August writes:-- "The judgement of Mr. Justice Fletcher of the Calcutta High court yesterday in what is known as the Midnapore damage suit brought by Peary Mohun Das against Mr. Weston District ~~officers~~ x. awarding Rs. 1000 damages to the plaintiff with coats will be received with releif and widespread satisfaction by the public. . . . . The facts of the case demand from the nature of the part of Police had played the position of the offices who had identified themselves with it from searching from its ~~inception~~ conception and the large amount that has been lavishly spent a close and searching inquiry which we trust the Government of India will cause to be made at the proper time.

x Magistrate of Midnapore, Moulvi ~~Maihl~~ Hazrul ~~Hug~~ Haq & Lal Mohon Guha, police officers

In referring to this suit the Madras Standard of the 8th August says:-- "The judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher in the Midnapore damage suit is one of the strongest pieces of evidence. If one were needed of the absurdity of the charge of inefficiency brought by the Times against the Calcutta High court. It proves beyond question that the High Court in India from the strongest bulwarks of British rule and ~~that High Courts in India from the strongest bulwarks of the British rule and~~ that they dispense justice absolutely without fear or favour. The suit proves, if additional proof were needed that the Police in this country urgently stand in need of of reform and we hope that the defence of Police methods which is so conspicuous in certain Anglo-Indian journals will

at any rate be less frequent than before. . . . . . .What a sorry affair the whole thing is! The two informers one an unscrupulous witness and the other a bad character the Moulvi and Lal Mohun the guardinans of law acting illegally Mr. Weston completely decie ved by the unscrupulous gang the false reports of the informer and the unconscionable length the legal talent arrangement on the side of the prosecution the Advocate General constantly losing his temper and Mr. Norton as constantly letting his nimble tongue free scope + cutting jokes which were meant to be but unfortunately not always were witty. The one outstanding figure that comes unscathed through the prolonged firery ordeal is that of Mr. Dutt the fearless champion of what he believed to be the right."

The Indian Patriot of the 9th August says:-- In the force of the judgement of the court it is useless to complain of the loss of prestige and all that kind of thing. No doubt officers undertaking serious duties have to be protected in the performance of them. They should not be liable to be harassed and dragged into court for doing their duty honestly. But the question is how far the officers observed the rules of rectitude.

Subrodinate Police officials have in the past been found to conduct themselves in a manner to bring odium on their service. Many shady transactions have been laid at their door. The Police officers concerned in this case have not acted very much better. They could not resist the temptation to succeed in their efforts even by resort to irregular methods; and they actually did certain things which as found by Mr. Justice Fletcher do not redound to their credit or to the credit of the service. It is however

unfortunate that ~~the Dstrict Magistrate should have gone with them to any extent~~ in the employment of questionable methods.--- The case affords an impressive lesson. It shows that officers of high position have to be particularly scrupulous in lending their authority to acts which cannot be publicly or even privately justified. It does not follow from this at all that Government officials cannot fearlessly do their duty. We think they can as much after this decision as before it. What the case shows is that how even high officials are apt to do quite unjustifiable things, through ill-regulated zeal or through weakness. Mr. Weston's fault according to his indulgent critics was ~~through was~~ misguided zeal and weakness; But as an englishman and a member of the Civil Service, he should have realised the grave injustice and wrong involved in arresting the father to get the son convicted from his own mouth or to utilise his confession to convict others."

In a further article on this subject the Madras Standard of the 11th August, writes:-- "We have news to the effect that the recent Gazette notifications promoting the three defendants in the Midnapore damage suit to higher places will be cancelled. The Englishman understands that Mr. Weston, Mr. Huq and Mr. Guha will be placed under suspension until the disposal of the appeal. If this should be true an appeal against Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment has to be preferred by them and hence the information of the Indian Daily News that no appeal will be preferred is perhaps true only sofar as the Bengal Government is concerned. . . .

The qeustion now is at whose cost the appeal is to be filed and conducted. There is obviously no ground for Government to finance the legal proceedings and it will not be justified in a saddling the public exchequer with the cost of the appeal. It is evidently the interest of the three defendants that they should clear their character by preferring an appeal. We congratulate the Government of Bengal on the step it has taken. The suspension of the three defendants is an absolute necessity and the failure of it would have shaken the public confidence in the Executive Government.

The Hindu of the 11th August says:-- " The public await with anxiety the decision of the Government as regards preferring an appeal against the decision of Justice Fletcher. It must be remembered that a Division Bench of the High Court had already commented on the conduct of the officials when the original Midnapore bomb conspiracy case was taken on appeal. Again Justice Fletcher after an elaborate trial had done likewise. It would in these circumstances, be a grievous mistake to prefer an appeal and we do trust the Government will see the wisdom of avoiding it. It would be highly objectionable to incur further heavy expenditure on the matter.

Certain members of the Cochin Municipal Council and the resolution of sympathy with Mrs.Ashe.

13. The Cochin Argus of the 12th August has the following:-- "We feel constrained to express our candid opinion that the authorities seem to be making quite an unnecessary amount of fuss over the action of those three members of our Municipal Council who abstained from voting in support of the resolution expressing sympathy with Mrs. Ashe and indignation at the outrage which cruelly terminated the life of Mr. Ashe.

The District Magistrate came here lately and held an enquiry in the matter and now the District Police Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Police have been here to make further enquirieis at any rate this is what is generally believed. It looks altogether like magnifying a molehill into a mountain. We certainly do not in the slightest degree approve of the curse adopted by the three Councillors in question. In our opinion their attitude was ridiculous and their arguments still more so. Even if they were not known to Mrs. Ashe, mere humanity should have prompted them to join in the almost universal expression of sympathy with the bereaved family. Instead they preferred a quixotic line of their own which has not enhanced either their own prestige or that of the council. From all we have heard of the matter, however we do not ~~the Council~~ ~~ak~~ at all believe that the three Councillors were at all actuated by disloyal or seditious motives and it would be unfortunate if the authorities should penalise them on the mere inference that their motives were objectionable. . . . . The Government is well aware that in these strange times is acts and motives are easily suspected even when they are manifestly benevolent and fair. This being so, it behoves the Goverment to avoid anything needlessly calculated to produce further misunderstanding. The local affair is in our opinion a mere trifle and should not be treated as anything else."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

VI.MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Krishna Gupta on Indian aspirations.

41. The Swadesamitran of the 7th Agusut rejoices at at what it considers an absolutely correct view of the present situation in India and the aspirations of the Indians presented by Sir Krishna Gupta in a lecture pre- recently delivered by him in London. After giving a short summary of this lecture, the paper proceeds to make the following observations:-- The view expressed by Sir Krishna Gupta will fill all Indian minds with pride and satisfaction By showing the right attitude of the Indians towards the Briitish Government he has indicated in what direction their real aspirations run. Had this gentleman remained in India he would not have spoken so boldly and unreservedly. The people in England have the liberty to express fearlessly in the press and on the platform what they feel in their hearts. From this it may be seen that the Indians who go to England speak in one way while they are in that country and in quite a diffiernt way when they are in India. Sir K.G.Gupta has given the right answer to those whites of the colonies who opened regard the Indians as a barbarous race whom they think they can ill-treat with impunity. The sufferings of the Indians in South Africa will increase the difficulties in ruling the British empire which cannot afford to be indifferent to their feelings as the prestige and prosperity of the empire will be at stake if it were to lose India. If the colonies are really interested in the welfare of the empire they must grant the Indians their ordinary rights. The rulers of the empire know that we feel the sufferings of our brethren in the colonies as a great hardship. The Indians are a sensitive people proud of their past achievements and feel

this grievance more keenly than any other from of hardship. This has been frequently pointed out to our rulers and their pleading inability to interfere with the colonies for the protection of our suffering brethren fills our minds. with surprise and grief. The alien British rule is attended with several inevitable drawbacks. We have no voice in determining the Budgent of our receipts and expenditure nor are our opinions acted upon in the levy of taxes and in controlling our legislature. Nevertheless, there is a growing conviction that these drawbacks will be removed gradually as the I Indians gain knowledge and experience. Though it may be asserted by some that Lord Morley's reforms mark the final stage in the British administrative system and that Indian aspirations should not soar further we feel that these reforms have give n brigh to a new India and will form the basis of a true democracy in the future. It is impossible for anybody to arrest and suppress the progress of a country. When the Indian join together and unanimously desire new reforms the British Parliament will not oppose their aspirations. The combination of the Indians for such concerted action can not longer be regarded as impossible; The Parliament is aware that India is throbbing with a new spirit from one end to to the other. This new spirit has for its end the acquisition of rights for India in all directions, and aims at India occupying a position on a par with the other nations of the world. Sir K.G. Gupta said that the best minds amoung Indians have for their goal the bringing of India on a level with the self-governing Colonies so that she might take her place in the empire not as a mere dependency, but on terms of equality and co-opdination.

What other goal can they aim at? Mr. Gokhale said that it was not the will of God that India should for ever remain a subject country. When she ceaseds to be a subject country and asserts her independence she cannot but be a self-governing country like the other Colonies.

42. The Tamilian of the 2nd August observes as follows:-

The boasted unity of the Hindu community and its treatment of the Panchamas.

When at the beginning of this year the Census Commissioner issued a circular that the several castes of the Hindu community should be separately shown there stood up some wise heads and especially the leading Hindu journals raising a hue and cry that the Hindu society was one united whole and that the Census Commissioner was seeking to disintegrate it. These wise people seem to be ignorant of the invidious distinction made in the hindu Benefit funds in the case of Panchamas who are not allowed to become members thereof. This is grossly inconcsistent with the way in which the Census Commissioner's circular was opposed. The Hindus ignore all distinctions of creed or colour, when their own interests are concerned, but when the interests of the Panchamas are affected they immediately try to put them ~~the interests of the Panchamas are affected they immediately try to put down~~ down by placing all sorts of obstacles in their way. We hope that the wise men who pose as the Champions of the depressed classes and their supporters will seriously consider this matter and see through the wides of the higher classes. x by spending their own money? It is a deliberate lie. We trust that our people will not be decieived by the false

& Can it be true that those who jealously deny to the panchamas even admission to the benefit funds will bring about the elevation of the depressed classes

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professions of these selfish persons. If the poor pesants want to save money the best course they can adopt is to invest their savings in the Savings Banks established by the benign Government. It will be immensely profitable for such of them as desire to improve in education and industries to join the Protestant Christian Missions rather than seek the help of the Depressed Classes Mission which has its own ends to serve under the cloak of religion.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19th AUGUST 1911.

No. 34. of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta.

14. Referring to the entertainment given to Sir Krishna Gupta by British Indian students in London recently at which the Gaekwar of Baroda presided the United India and Natives States of the 12th August says:-- "The London Indian studens in honouring Sir Krishna Gupta were honouring one who richly deserved it. But for the blundering policy of the Conservative Ministry with the invertebrate Mr. St. John Brodrick (now Lord Middleton) as Secretary of state for India Mr. Gupta would have been the first Indian gentleman to be elavated to the position of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. That however was a state of affairs impossible of achievement under the illiberal administration of Mr. Balfour and Brodrick. If the late Conservative Ministry was wise in its day it ought to have sanctioned the officiating appointment of Mr Gupta to Belvedere not only as an act of pure justice to Mr. Gupta personally but as a measure calcutlated to mollify the Bengali-speaking race who were exasperated beyond description over the partition of their province. Indeed some such measure we are sure would have had an excellent effect on the Bengali mind and taken the sting away from the ill-fated partition scheme which Mr. Brodrick sanctioned in a cavalier fashion without foreseeing the storm it was bound to raise. But as it was not ordained that an Indian

was to rule a province Lord Morley did as the next best thing in appointing Sir Krishna Gupta to a seat on his own Council and for this courageous step Indians of all classes feel profoundly thankful to His Lordship."

The truth about India.

15. In a leader under this heading the Madras Standard of the 15th August writes:-- "The truth about India which Mr. J.R.Denning contributes to the current number of the Hindustan Review does tell some truths though not the whole truth about India. Mr. Denning attempts to answer the question, "What is the truth the real import and significance of the political unrest in India to-day which he says the recent outrages in South India and East Bengal have once again raised prominently;. . . . . He deprecates what he calls optimism about India. . . . . His purpose in writing the article is to warn people against indulging in this groundless optimism. When we enquire what this delusive optimism is it turns out to be nothing more than that Indians will not rest satisfied till they obtain self-goverment. As the self-government which the Congress as representing the most advanced political thought in India, desires is self-government on the Colonial model to be reached in the fulness of time there is surely nothing for any right minded man to be frightened at. It is a strange sort of optimism, indeed which would desire India to remain always in a tutelary stage. As the ideal of self-goverment on colonial lines does not contemplate severance of ties with the British Empire but only the attainment of equality with the rest of the members of that great organisation it can only be feared

by the mentally and morally stunted for who but these can desire that a fifth of the human race should not reach that development in the fulness of time for which Providence has surely destined them. We would be sorry to know that there are many people who entertain such sinister hopes though unfortunately there are a few. . . . . It may be a difficult task to bring about the amalgamation of the various races in India for political purposes but it is not impossible. If Britain and Boer have combined together in South Africa for the welfare of their common country.. . . . .
We see no reason why in course of time India should not be a nation for political purposes. It is for the advantage of all that they should act together and it is really unthinkable that Hindu Muhammadan Parsee and Indian Christian will continue to exhibit separatist tendencies to the end of time. The second assertion that Indians will not be content to remain for ever within certain limits arbitrarily set now once for all is true enough. The goal the limit is self-Government on Colonial lines. But that is not yet in sight. An immense amount of work will have to be done in industrial and agricultural development in the expansion of Indian commerce in the accumulation of wealth in the spread of education in the development of the spirit and capacity for local self-govennment in the cultivation of literature science and art before the ideal of self-government on colonial lines can be realised. One may have such an ideal before his mind's eye. One may if one likes, draw a rough sketch of it so to speak. But to fill in the details in such a sketch is an idle profitless task which may even at times be mischievous... . . . . . . Great Britain yet sends Governors-

General to Canda South Africa and Australia. We do not aspire to anything beyond what the other members of the British Empire have attained and that only in the fulness of time. To make a detailed scheme for the future is not merely an idle and profitless occupation. It is to usurp the functions of Providence."

17. The Wednesday Review of the 16th August writes:--

Indian and the Empire.

"We said last week that three factors had to be borne in mind in determining the place of India in the scheme of the Empire and we pointed out that the attitude of the colonies towards this country which was one of the factors must materially change if India should receive that recognition in the Empire which was undoubtedly her due. . . . . . . Broadly speaking three different views are held as to the character of the goal to which the people of India should aspire. We may dismiss at once from our consideration the irreconcilable minority who wish to see their country completely severed from any sort of connection with the British the uncompromising swarajists. They count for nothing in the public life of the country though their secret and cowardly preachings now and again result in assassination and bomb-explosion. The British Government are strong enough to root these out and their last vestiges if any will, we dare say, disappear before many months are past. We have to take into account only those who aspire for a modified form of colonial self-government and those who only wish for a larger share in the administration of the country the supreme power resting in Parliament and the Government

here assisted by a council where the non-official elected representatives will have a potent if not a predominating voice. As an abstract ideal, a colonial form of self-government is no doubt very inviting and no one will be gladder than the British nation if we showed ourselves worthy of it. But it is neither wise nor practical to cherish it as an immediate goal to strive for or as a plank in our present political platform. . . . . . The place of India in the scheme of the Empire cannot be fixed by a mere resolution or wish on our part what it shall be. If we should act as practical men ought to we must first begin at the work of reforming our society and remove from it the accretions of ages which have paralysed all our activity and sunk half the population in ignorance, povery and superstition. No political advancement is possible with a social organism which is almost effete and an industrial condition which is well nigh servile. Before we aspire for higher political privileges let alone a colonial form of self-government we must put our hands to a lot of pioneer cleansing work a long road has to be travelled under the guidance of our rulers to be within a measurable distance of the goal. There is nothing particularly wrong in cherishing worthy dreams but they ought to blind us to the crying needs of the hour and render us obvious of our shortcomings. If we crying apply ourselves with heart and zeal to the work that lies before us at the present moment and find contentment in doing that work satisfactorily and thoroughly we need have no anxiety about the fute which is bound to be cheering and bright."

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18. The Wednesday Review, of the 16th August observes:-

The Midnapore damage suit.

"The judgment pronounced by Mr. Fletcher in what is known as the Midnapore damage suit has once again vindicated the High Court as the palladium of justice. It was perhaps the longest tried case this country and involved issues which raised very important questions on the methods of police administration in the mofussil. There is no concealing the fact that the result of the case is a severe reflection on the police. Mr. Weston has been acquitted of the grave charge of complicity with the Police officers who are adjudged guilty of imprisoning the father to secure a confession from the son; but what of the two officers who do not go with flying colours after six months' trial. We wonder if the Bengal Government mean to keep these two officers any more in the servie. They have done all they could financed the defence on a scale which to call lavish is to underrate it and the declare with costs will be very heavy. And yet if they cannot save the Police officers' reputation from being tarnished they must be compelled to leave the service. It is more important that justice should be vindicated than that two policemen should be defended at all costs by the Government. The conclusion that the public will draw is that they sympathise with the methods of these officers. It is necessary that such an idea should be immediately removed.

19. The West Coast Spectator, of the 16th August writes as follows:-- "The

Changing India.

last quarter of a century has witnessed many important changes in the Indian public

life. We have seen the long struggle for political reform unceasingly carried on by the Indian leaders culiminating in the reforms of Lord Morley. We have also witnessed with satisfaction, the progressive work of the movements for accomplishing the social religious and economic salvation of the country. It is regretfully noteworthy that the best ~~pro~~ portion of our national energy had till very recent times been spent in the interests of politiaal salvation to the detriment of other equally important interests. The lamentable outbreak of anarchy resulting from the inordinate emphasis sometimes laid by some of our thoughtless demagogues on the mischievous and idle cries for absolute political independence has it must be confessed clogged the wheel of our national progress to a large extent; . . . . We cannot overestimate the importance of a suitable system of education as the most effective lever in uplifting the Indians from their social degradation and the first place on the reform programme has unquestionably to be given to this.

In another department of national life the need for improvement both in the quantity and quality of education is every day felt with increasing pressure. The industrial regeneration of the country is one of the most pious wishes in the heart of every lover of Indian welfare. . . . . . The first and foremost requisite is intelligent young men educated for industries and capable of managing and captaining the rising industries. This need cannot be satisfied except by providing in the first instance for the study of the latest scientific methods and means and their application to the various industries awaiting redemption from their fallen conditions. It is customary with our leaders to play the children and look to the Government with doleful

eyes for this provision. . . . . It is high time that we recognized it the duty and privilege of every rich Indian to play his part heroically and creditably in the industrial revolution that has commenced. . . . . . We cannot better impress our readers with the need for the diversion of their activities more copiously in this direction than heretofore, than by quoting the wise counsel of our Under Secretary of State for India; "work out your political destiny so far as you may under your existing constitution find out its best possibilities and improve if you will its machinery but for the moment turn your attention more directly to other problems which make a far more urgent call upon your energies. The Government is ready to play her part but without you the Government can do nothing."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(b) Courts.

The Midnapore Damage Suit.

28. Commenting on the decision of Justice Fletcher in this suit brought by Peari Mohun Das against Mr. Weston, District Magistrate of Midnapore Moulvi Hazal Huq and Lal Mohun Guha Police officers, awarding Rs. 1,000 damages to the plaintiff with costs the Swadesamitran of the 10th August obseves as follows:-- Justice Fletcher says in his judgement that Mr. Watson made the mistake of believing the false evidence procured by the Police officers who were prompted by evil intent to search the house of Lal Mohun Das and to arrest him. Yet the latest Calcutta Gazette announces the promotions of these very men to higher posts. When on a previous occassion the High Court acquitted Santosh the son of Peari MohunDas and two others who were charged in the first Midnapore case the names of the abovementioned Police officers were included in the honours lists. If the Government confers high appointments on the Police officers whose conduct is condemned as dishonest by the High court with contempt. At the same time the prestige of the ruling authority will be lowered in the estimation of the people. But there is no doubt that the judgment itself has given widespread satisfaction to the public not only in Bengal but throughout India this being really a case in which the Government and the Police were arrayed on one side while the people who sought to safeguard their rights were on the other. The verdict in this suit proves that under the British

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rule the people can safely rely on the High Court where justice will be impartially dispensed. As the people can safely have thus the assurance that even the unjust acts of the Police and the Executive authorities will eventually be rectified so long as the High Courts continue to hold the scales of justice evenly, then respect for and confidence in the Br. Govt. will surely be enchanced instead of being diminished. It is not therefore supprising that the inhabitants of Midnapore feel jubilant over this decision.

In a further article on this subject the same paper of the 12th August infers from the reply given by Mr. Montagu to a question asked in the House of Commons in connection with this case that the Government is sure to prefer an appeal against the judgment of Justice Fletcher and states that if such an appeal is made it will entail further vain expenditure of public money. The paper draws attention to the fact that a considerable sum of money has already been spent by the Bengal Government in conducting this case.

The Andhraprakasika, of the 16th August refers to the judgment of the Calcutta High court in

Midnapure damage suit.

the Midnapure damage suit awarding damages to the plaintiff with costs and severely criticises the unscrupulous conduct of the Bengal police brought to light during the trial of the suit. It remains to be seen says the paper, how the damages are to be paid whether from the Government treasury or from the private funds of the defendants in the suit. But it opines that it will not be proper to pay the damages which amount to a large sum from the taxes collected from the people. The paper learns with great dissatisfaction that the Police officers who are defendants in the case have been promoted to higher appointments and prays that in view of the remarks passed on them the authorities will reconsider and cancel these promotions. This is not the first instance in which the police have harassed and dragged into Court innocent men and brought discredit to the administration. Such things occur often all over India and it may be said says the paper that they are on the increase day after day. The public eagerly look forward to the time when the police will carry out the good intentions of the Government and protect the lives honour and property of the people placed under their care. The paper in conclusion hopes that the authorities will do their best to bring about this happy state of things at an early day.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

"Our leaders."

39. In the course of a lengthy leader under this heading the Swadesamitran of the 11th August says:--

At a recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who was speaking in connection with the budget was reminded by Sir George Clarke that he should finish his speech soon as there were only two minutes more to the 20 minutes time limit allowed for every Honourable Member of the Council. Sir Pherozeshah Strongly objected to this time limit and observed that such a restriction was nothing but an attempt to compel the Honourable Members who desired to speak to desist from speaking. We refer to this incident because we desire to point out that there are many bold and independent persons like Sir Pherozeshah mehta in Bombay and Calcutta and that consequently public life has attained a high position in those provinces. These persons show by their example that they are on a par with the officers of Government, including the Governor and that their opinions are in no way entitled to less weight than those of the latter. The presence of such self-respecting leaders as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Sir Vithaldass Thakersay and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in Bombay and of Mr. Surendranath Banerjee Mr. Bhupendranath Basu and the Maharaja of Darbhanga in Bengal has become a guarantee to the soundness of Indian public opinion and its due recognition by the Government. But we regret to find that there are no such leaders in Madras. Those who come forward here as leaders are mostly vakils. As soon as these vakils enter public life and

achieves some distinction, the Government drags them into its service, or they themselves seek to get the favour of Government with a view to enter its service. Hence they are not independent and bold. Those who are not vakils by profession are not recognized as leaders by the people. This state of affairs is we think due to the fact that this Presidency is not very rich and its trade and industries do not thrive well. There is nothing wrong in vakils striving to become popular leaders. As they have learning leisure and experience their aspiring to popular leadership is quite appropriate; but they must give up their present hankering for the favours of Government officials and feel that it is their duty to stand by the rights of the people strongly and boldly.

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40- The Swadesamitran of the 14th August makes the following observations in concluding a leader on the industrial activities in the town of Madura;- If India continues to be asleep in industrial matters as she has been hitherto it will result in great harm. Fortunately she has now risen from this sleep. It is by industrial development that every country attains progress. No country has risen to eminence by having recourse to a quill-driving education and by following the legal or any other kind of learned profession. It is by converting neglected raw materials into useful manufactures and thereby establishing productive industries that India can hope to become a wealthy country.

The importance of industrial development.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26th AUGUST 1911.

No. 35 of 1911.

Vernacular papers.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Industrial revolution in India.

29. In the course of a long leader on this subject the Swadesamitran of the 16th August observes as follows:-- In his speech in the House of Commons. Mr. Montagu said that the industial condition in India had assumed a new aspect and was undergoing a revolution as in western countries. He instanced the establishment of several industries in cities with possibilities of gradual development and supported his statement by facts and figures. While admitting the acuracy of Mr. Montagu's statement, we fail to see how the people are benefited by this industrial revolution. All the industries which have multiplied twofold and fourfold as pointed out by Mr. Montagu are in the hands of Europeans alone. The capitalists, the profit gainers and the engineers have all been Europeans. ~~All the gain which accrues to the engineers have all been Europeans~~. All the gain which accrues to the Indians is nothing more than what they earn as coolies in those concerns. Though these coolies earn large wages by working in the factories what they actually gain cannot be compared to the profit derived by the capitalists and the officers employed in the industries. The number of operatives in India including those who work in railway companies is estimated by Mr. Montagu at 22½ lakhs. While 800 lakhs of people forming a fourth of the total population of India live by working as coolies these 22½ lakhs of operatives labouring

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in the factories should be considered to represent but a small minority. If the rates of wages have increased recently in India, the prices of foodstuffs have even exceeded them. Hence the condition of the labourers has not improved. It is only when the Indians take up the industrial work of their country in their own hands that India will become prosperous like other countries. As for Mr. Montagu's suggestion that the Indians should turn their attention from politics to industrial enterprises it may be said that the Indians will never give up political work. For, even industrial progress is dependent on political advancement. If for example we have a hand in the levy of our export and import duties we can help our industrial growth. Neverthless the Indians are now devoting their energies in the direction of industries. Ever since the advent of swadesism in India our capitalists and educated classes have evinced great interest in industrial development and in this connection we are glad to note Mr. Montagu's appreciative reference to the Swadesi movement.

Sir Krishna Gupta on India.

31. Referring to a lecture delivered by Sir Krishna Gupta in London on the 4th instant on the present situation in India the Lokopakari of the 14th August remarks as follows:-- Sir Krishna Gupta has by this lecture clearly shown that he is a true son of India and a patriot. Like a patriot he has set forth in unmistakable terms the policy to be adopted by our rulers in their treatment of the Indians. As it is India that has mainly contributed to the proud position

occupied by the British Empire in the world her people deserve to be honourably treated in every part of the Empire by being granted the full rights of citizenship. As the endeavour on the part of the Indians to acquire all the rights enjoyed by the ruling race is the direct result of the education imparted to them by the British Government it is the duty of the rulers to fulfil their aspirations. It will not be proper on the part of the Government to disregard the legitimate rights of the Indians. As it is but natural that a fallen people should try to rise high and as it is not the will of God that a subject race should for ever remain in the same condition it will be in the best interests of all if the Government changes its policy to suit the needs of times. If the suggestions of Sir Krishna Gupta are adopted in this respect there is no doubt that the Government will grow more and more popular.

Mr. Montagu on import and export duties.

32. Adverting to the discussion on the import and export duties in India opened by Mr. Ronaldshay at the close of Mr. Montagu's budget speech in the House of Commons the Swadesamitran, of the 17th August observes:-- The duty of 3½ per cent. levied on the cloths manufactured in Indian factories is generally felt to be a gross injustice to the Indians. When Sir Vittaldas Thackersay and other Honourable Members strongly pleaded in the Viceregal Legislative Council for the abolition of this duty the Government replied that it could not be abolished as it fetched a large revenue. Lord Ronaldshay, speaking in the House of Commons said that this duty had been levied in accordance with the principle of Free Trade owing to the pressure brought to

bear upon the Government by the Lancashire merchants. If the system of Free Trade is to be maintained in India why should it be restricted to piece goods alone? Seeing that duties have been imposed on other imported articles also an inland duty may well be levied on those articles when they are locally manufactured. Instead of adopting this course what is the reason for levying the duty on Indigenous peice goods alone? The truth is the Lancashire merchants being very influential in the House of Commons this inland duty has been levied with a view to benefit them. If the duty levied in India on Lanchashire piece-goods is removed the Indian industries may also be exempted from inland duty thus placing the two kinds of articles on the same level and the Lanchashire merchants will not object to such an arrangements. In replying to Ronaldshay's observation, Mr. Montagu said that the Government would not abandon its Free Trade policy in favour of Protective Trade as that would render keener the conflict between capital and labour and remarked that Indians like Mr. Gokhale were not entirely in favour of protection duties. It is not true that Mr. Gokhale and others were opposed to protective duties. On the other hand they have insisted on the imposition of export duties on jute and import duties on sugar. Now that the Indians have acquired a little voice in the administration of their country this voice will grow stronger in course of time and the Indian representatives will urge their claim for full power in their fiscal affairs When such a demand is pressed , the India Government will be obliged to bring it to the notice of the Secretary of State with its strong support and when the latter places it before the Parliament that assembly will have to accede to

Indian public opinion. If it does not the rights and privileges conferred on the Indians will become null and void with the result that the Indian representatives and the British Parliament will always be at longger-heads with each other.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2nd September 1911.

No. 36 of 1911.

English papers owned by Natives.

(k) General.

Indian Military expenditure.

4. In a leading article on this subject the Hindu of the 1st September writes:- "The fear of Russian advance and of Russia's hostile attitude towards the British in India have been effectively dispelled by the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Convention with which our present Viceroy was actively associated. The organised Government in Afghanistan while Persia and China, fully intent upon improving their own internal affairs on a popular basis have ceased to give trouble on our other frontiers. Despite attempts to raise other and new bogeys the time seems to be now the most opportune for reconsidering as Mr. Wacha said the policy which underlies military expenditure in India on both the aspects to which we have above referred and the present Viceroy with the Finance Member to assist him is fully competent to undertake or to cause the undertaking of searching enquiry with a view to a revision of this policy which has inflicted such a huge and growing burden on the Indian revenues. It is to be hoped that this aspect of the matter will be emphasised in the Imperial Council by the representatives of the people there so that the whole question may be thoroughly investigated by the Government with a veiw to effect substantial retrenchments."

The troubles on the frontier have been considerably lessened by the progress of

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. Home administration.

(a) Police.

The Midnapore damages suit and the Police.

12. In a leader on this subject the Vijaya Vikatan of the 16th August says:- Ever since the appearance of the abominable bomb in this country the Government has strengthened the ranks of the police and invested them with enormous powers with a view to suppress this scourage. Thus armed there is practically no limit to the excesses committed by our red-turbaned gods. A bomb here a leaflet there or a seditious meeting elsewhere is sufficient to call the policemen to the scene and straight way they proceed to make mountains of mole-hills. They succeed with the help of their superior officers in getting a number of warrants issued and make wholesale arrests. The persons who are thus indiscriminately arrested are kept in lock-up for four months and after undergoing trial for eight months, are sentenced to five or ten years' punishment. We have no mind to find fault with the procedure adopted by the police or the punishment awarded to the culprits. Only we are amused at the way in which the police arrest innocent and unwary men and torment them to confess their alleged guilt and at their concoction of evidence to support their case. All these features of police procedure are illustrated in the Midnapore damages suit. A rich zamindar who was implicated in this case has to spend nearly two lakhs of rupees according to some or Rs. 75,000 according to others to establish his innocence. After all the version of the police has been proved to be false by the High Court. Happily the victim of the police

in this case was rich and therefore in a position to spend the necessary funds to set up an able defence. But what would ~~have been proved to be false by the High Court.~~ have been the fate of a poor man under the circumstances? It is, however, a matter for satisfaction that the High Courts in India hold the scales of justice even between the Government and the people and itis no wonder that the people look upon these courts as divine. The amount spent by Government in this case is estimated at a lakh of rupees and in addition to this there are the damages to be paid. Cannot the Government which blindly spends such an enormous sum of money better utilise it on education and thus remove the ignorance of the masses? Instead of adopting such a course the Government and the police are pursuing a self-willed policy and the result is riot and agitation. It is with a view to invite the attention of Government to this matter that we have penned these lines.

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(b) Courts.

Midnapore damage suit.

14. Referring to the judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher of the Calcutta High Court in the Midnapore damage suit the Desamata of the 23rd August states as follows:- The Government have already spent a large amount of money to save the prestige of the officers. If an appeal is preferred they will again have to spend another large amount. When officers of Government are found guilty the proper course will be for these officers to spend their own private money and clear their character. But if the Government should finance them the helpless people will find it unable to dispute with Government although justice may be on their side. Moreover if Government should support them like this they will not hesitate to repeat their misdeeds. It is no disgrace to Government if officers are punished by Courts for their misdeeds. It is no honour for them to support in law Courts those of their officers who have wronged the people. Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment has increased the confidence of the people in British justice thousandfold. The people of Bengal were satisfied. In short His Majesty's Indian subjects have been assured by this judgment that even if the innocent and the righteous are wronged by mistake it will be rectified in course of time and justice will ultimately be done.

(d) Education.

The all-Indian Muslim League and Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

15. The following note appears in the Swadesamitran of the 24th August:-- It is stated that the All-India Muslim League which recently met at Lucknow supported the

main provisions of Mr. Gokhale's Bill with reservations for the protection of Muhammadan interests. We cannot understand how the Muhammadan interests differ from those of the Hindus in this respect. The Muhammadans have become habituated to regard their interests as distinct from those of the Hindus owing to the partiality shown to them by the Government. Nevertheless the support accorded to Mr. Gokhale's Bill by the All India Muslim League is noteworthy and deserves congratulation in that it may tend to minimise the importance of the opposition offered to ~~thxix~~ this Bill by some of the Muhammadans of Bombay and the Right Hon'ble Amir Ali. We hope that the attitude of the majority of the Muhammadan community will be in favour of this Bill.

Muhammadan representation in Municipal Council.

20. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 21st August writes a lengthy articel on the Muhammadan representation in the Municipal Councils of which the following is an excerpt:-- Our popular Secretary of State for India Lord Morley has been pleased to grant to the Muhammadans their due right of separate representation in the legislative Councils and this was strongly objected to by certain Hindu newspapers and short-sighted leaders. The Muhammadan newspapers also have not been slow in answering their Hindu contemporaries, The Muhammadans subsequently came forward to advance their claims for a separate representation on the District Boards; S Some of the local Governments have favoured the suggestion and some have viewed it unfavourably. The Hon'ble Mr. Burn's circular in which he advocates that Muhammadans should be allowed a separate representation as in the case of the Hindus has made the Hindus still more furious. The Hindus

held an open air meeting in Lucknow in which there was a big gathering of Hindus to protest against the said circular. It is quite a riddle to understand why the Hindus are so ready to interfere in Muhammadan interests. Are we not British subjects? How long will the Muhammadans tolerate this treatement from their Hindu Brethren? It has been but the lethargy of the Mussalmans which had kept them back for more than a century. If they have now awakened how does it concern the Hindus? Our Government being fully aware of the fact that it has to rule over millions of subjects of diverse nationalities, creeds and religious susceptibilities has even up to this day acted with justice, The Times in discussing the matter of the protest meeting held at Lucknow by the Hindus observed that the grant of separate representation to the Mussalmans in the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils was but xg right and just for without it their interest would not have been safeguarded. The Times was not right in its one-sided opinion that "there is no necessity for the grant of separate representation to the Muhammadans in the local self-government" The local bodies and District Boards have had to discuss points affecting the interests of all classes of people. If any question relating to the interests of a particular class of people is being discussed and there happens to be no representative of that particular class to explain its needs how can it be expected that such question will be considered favourably? The question of the closure of the Muhammadan burial grounds was brought forward by the Madras Municipal Commission and owing to the absence of Muhammadan representatives on the Commission the community have experienced a considerable amount of difficulty in explaining the evils arising from such a measure.

have experienced a considerable amount of difficulty in explaining the evils arising from such a measure.

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26. The Swadesamitran of the 24th August states that the Europeans did not attend the Swadeshi Mela recently held at Calcutta and attributes their absence to the fact that the Mela was purely a native affair. The Euorpeans do not as a rule the paper continues attend any entertainment given by the natives whether it be a nautch party or a circus performance, nor do they buy articles from Indian shops. Many of the Indians note with regret this spirit of exclusiveness on the part of Europeans who cannot say that there is nothing useful and good in what is done by the Indians.

The Calcutta Swadeshi Mela.

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28 . The Swadesamitraan of the 25th August is astonished at the absence of a distinctive flag for

A flag for India.

India which contains one-fifth of the population of the world and forms three fourths of the extent of the British Empire and it suggests that the Union Jack may in a way be modified and adopted as a flag for this country. It is of opinion that the adoption of such a distinctive flag will engender in the people the noble quality of patriotism. It refers to a suggestion made in this respect some time back by Lord Curzon in the London papers and hopes that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India will consider this question and remove this defect during the ensuing Delhi Darbar.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9th SEPTEMBER 1911.

No. 37 of 1911.

English Papers owned by Natives.

VI- Miscellaneous.

Hyderabad and the Hindu-Muhammadan problem.

7. In a leading article under this heading the Madras Standard of the 4th September writes:-- "At the present day it is unfortunately true that the relations between Hindus and Muhammadans all over Northern India are strained in some places almost to the breaking point. In the punjab and the United Provinces things are as bad as they possibly could be. The anatagonism between the two communities is not confined to one or two spheres of life but makes itslef felt in almost every sphere of it. If it were only a product of religious fanaticism and arose out of the cow-killing controversy, the synchronous celebration of Hindu and Muhammadan religious festivals etc., we could understand it, and would not feel anxious about it. . . . . . . The primary cause of this state of things is to be found in the policy followed by some high administrators in recent times who were guided unconsciously or semi-consciously by the precept divide et impera which the strong do not need even as a matter of expediency. In some of the speeches of Lord Curzon there is almost direct advice offered to the Muhammadans to keep themselves apart from the Hindus and the preference of Sir Bamfylde Fuller for his 'younger wife' is a matter of notoriety. The peculiar circumstances under which preferential treatment was given to Muhammadans under the Reform Scheme are well known now.... . .

There is a demand for the larger employment of Muhammadans in the various branches of the public service not on the score of fitness but because they are Muhammadans. . . . . . The idea that they are a community entitled to special privileges had brought to the surface prejudices and antipathies which lay deep down in the recesses of their minds, of wellwishers of the country. An appeal to prejudice has called forth prejudices and the ghost which has been called is not easy to lay. The question arises why when in British India the relations beteen Hindus and Muhammadans have been strained al most to the breaking point in large portions of the country and the Hindu-Muhammadan problem is causing such sore anxiety to all well-wishers of the country it is not so much as known in Hyderabad. Here is a large Muhammadan State ruled by a Muhammadan dynasty where the vast majority of people are Hindus and yet the relations between the two communities are all that could be desired. The ruler of the State is equally honoured and loved by his Hindu and Muhammadan subjects. . . . . . The answer is found in a couple of sentences in the now famous reply sent by the late Nizam to the minto circular to the ruling princes of India on the suppression of sedition, "My ancestors were singularly free from all religious and racial prejudice. Inheriting as I did the policy of my ancestors I have endeavoured to follow in their foot-steps." It is of course beyond question that British policy in India is also based on an entire freedom from all religious and racial prejudice. But there have unfortunately been individual administrators, who

and have produced a situation which is causing deep anxiety in the minds

have in movements of weakness not kept in mind this excellent policy but have by words or acts given rise to a belief whether justified or not that they for the time being in charge of the administration had prejudices. That this impression is subsequently removed by unequivocal words by their successors as was notably done in the statesmanlike speech of Lord Hardinge not long ago does not remove the whole mischief. It is easier to break than to mend. The lesson that the cause of recent events should forcibly bring home to all is that it is a dangerous thing for high. British officials in this country to create even the ghost of a suspciion in the minds of the people that they would even for a moment deviate by a hari's breadth from the traditional and settled policy of the British Raj to regard all the communities in the country with an impartial eye.

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8. In a leader on this subject the Madras Standard of the 5th Sepptember writes:-- "Prestige in India, however has acquired a peculiar meaning of its own but it is being modified as time advances and conditions change. At one time the superiority of the ruling race was one of the ideas connoted. . . . . Now prestige has become the property of the ruling caste in India. An Anglo-Indian official high or low is punishable as any other man for offences or torts committed by him in his private capacity as a citizen. But with regard to acts done in the dishcarge of his official duty the theory of prestige still plays a large part. "Prestige has become the administrative shibboleth of Anglo-Indian officialdom. In effect it is an assumption of official infallibility a statement that an official or Government can do no wrong. The idea of infallibility may or may not be entertained by the official but the prestige lies in impressing the people of the semi-divine character. In the west the official is not immune from punishment either departmentally or in law for an injury done in his official capacity. But such a thing here would be reprehended on the score of prestige. When a District officer is slightly reprimanded for acts which in other countries would have been a solid ground for official punishment it is prestige that in spite underlies the leniency. When a Government persists in a course once taken, in spite of the pronounced public opinion against it and in the absence of adequate justification, it is prestige again that is bowed to. Have we not instances of such

Prestige in the East and West.

things? Was it not talked about as a foregone conclusion that the Government of Madras would try to justify its action in the Palghat affair and leave the councillors with a censure? What does the appeal in the Midnapore damage suit mean? In the face of the judgement of a High Court Judge and against a clear pronouncement of public opinion the appeal ~~in the Midnapore damage suit mean? In the face of the judgement of a High Court Judge~~ is to be conducted at the expense of public exchequer. . . . . It is more or less the chagrin that the executive is being discredited by the judiciary and the loss of prestige as a consequence, 'Prestige in this sense is now understood by the Indian public as nothing more than an unwillingness to admit a mistake and the consequent persistence in error. The theory of Government by prestige as enunciated by Mr. Montagu has more or less disappeared, but the other form of prestige still obtains ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ in this country among the ruling caste. What then is the real 'prestige' x [margin: in the East where a western nation administers the country, the 'prestige'] which is the greatest asset of the Government? It is a reputation for even handed justice an unfailing adherence to proclaimed policy and government in the sole interests of the governed. A prestige of this kind is certainly an asset. In any other sense it is in the words of Mr. Montagu a theory that produces irresponsibility and arrogance."

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12. In an article under this heading in which reference is made to the manner in which a Negro was

Cruelty to the weak.

treated in America recently for shooting a policeman, the Indian Patriot, of the 7th September, says:-- "The universal races congress came into being to assert the higher mind of western civilization, to wage a white flage from amidst the black mass of heartless cruelty and inhuman behaviour. That congress has sent a message which must appeal to every refined heart the message of love of righteousness. That message will never be heard by the thousands of white men who helped to burn the Negro. That message will never be heard by the Transavaal Government who tore our countrymen from the bosom of their wives and children crowded them into ships and drove them away. That message will never be heard by the Belgians who devastate the Congo by English merchants who work cocoa plantations in West Indies. Reflection upon the situation in Western countries forces the conviction that in spite of electricity and aeroplane, the average mind there has not developed enough that after all, the influence of Christianity has not been of any good. The description of the burning of the Negro does not omit to add that those who were returning from the church helped to lynch the black man. When it is a question of colour the feeling will be acute in Eastern countries in Persia, Afghanistan, India, china and Japan. Something is happening in the West. The industrial struggle, the political revolution the incessant rustling of the sword in the scabbard the perpetual preparation for war and bloodshed are no auguries of peace prosperity and contentment. At a time when the West beckons the world to admire it, most heart-rending incidents occur disgusting to the tender heart of man revolting to all human feelings Morocco, Africa, America

where the white come in to conflict with the black cry derision upon Western civilization."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(B) courts.

The Midnapore damage suit.

17. Referring to the suit for damages against the District Magistrate of Midnapore in which Mr. Justice Fletcher awarded one thousand rupees as damages to the plaintiff the Sadhvi of the 1st September observes that the learned Judge in his judgment has fully exposed the vagaries of the local police and the bar and the gross irregularities in the trial of the suit by the lower court. The paper adds that this judgment makes it evident that although there may sometimes be miscarriage of justice in the lower courts in the High Courts at least truth always succeeds.

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The Ashe murder tragedy.

36. In expressing its great sorrow at the assassination of Mr. Ashe the Lawyer, for June, praises his friendly and sympathetic administration as Collector of Tinnevelly and thinks that the murder is not a political one. It conjectures that the outrage might have been committed by a few wicked persons who have imbibed the anarchical principles of Northern India. Whatever may be the cause of this vile deed the paper fears that the spread of anarchical ideas in this Presidency will put an end to the independent life of its inhabitants, and concludes with the observation that it is the duty of every citizen to co-operate with the Government in its efforts to nip the evil in the bud and thus protect this Presidency from even the shadow of anarchism.

The Vidya Viharini for June, writes on the above subject as follows:-- We refrain from pronouncing any opinion on this murder at present as the courts will shortly take up the enquiry of this case. To whatever conclusion such enquiry may lead us we can safely assert that the perpetrators of this foul deed would not have acted like this if they had the least concern in the welfare of their country. If they had comitted this act from other than political motives they are no better than ordinary murderers and it is unnecessary to speak about them. We have hitherto been taking pride that our part of the country has so far been immune from the anarchical phenomena of Bengal and Bombay and this feeling has now received a rude shock. But we hope that this will not on that account lead to any absurd generalizations and that the matter will end here.

Progress of Swadeshism.

37. In the course of a leader describing the recent celebration of the Swadeshi Mela in Calcutta under the Presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu the Lokopakari, of the 4th September observes as follows:- If everyone of us pledges himself to an exclusive use of Swadeshi articles the indigenous industries will improve and the products of our country will be prevented from being imported to foreign lands. The taking of such a pledge is in no way opposed to the wishes of our rulers as the Government itself has directed its several departments to use indigenous articles. Why then should the natives not take the vow of Swadeshism? It is incumbent on every patriot who has at heart the advancement of our country to take the Swadeshi vow. It is said that no Englishman attended the Swadeshi Mela held at Calcutta. ~~It is said that no Englishman attended the Swadeshi Mela held at Calcutta.~~ It is curious indeed that our people should purchase and use foreign things even after seeing with their own eyes the contemptuous indifference manifested by Englishmen for our efforts in the direction of promoting the Swadeshi movement. We must imitate the patriotism of the Englishman if we want to advance the interests of our country. Is it not folly on our part to be lethargic knowing as we do the watchful activity of the Englishman in matters affecting the welfare of his country? It is to be hoped that at least hereafter our countrymen will relaise it as their indispensable duty to be awake in this matter.

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40. A leader in the Vijaya Vikatan of the 2nd September records the following conversation in the course of an imaginary interview which the comic editor of this paper is said to have had with the God Ganapathi:--

The present condition of India.

Ganapathi-- How is the Government of India at present?

Editor --Certain reforms and the regulations relatimmng thereto have been introduced.

G..How is the Madras Government?

E--Good.

G--How is the Educational department?

E-- It has dealt a half blow to the language of Agastya.

G-- Please explain yourself?

E-- The University has made Tamil an optional mxsubject As a result of this this, language which was compulsorily studied before has now been shaken to its foundations and is at the point of disappearing.

G-- How is the Judicial department?

E-- If you have paid any attention to the trials of the Tondiarpet murder case and the torture case which took place last week you can form an idea of the integrity of the Judicial department.

G-- Can you not explain its details to me by word of mouth?

E-- Of course this can be done. But our mouths have been closely stitched up by the Government. Therefore we are unable to satisfy you.

G-- How is the Railway department?

In the Anaitandavapuram case a mad man has been punished instead of the real culprit. The third-class pass-

passengers are treated with the honour shown to tamarind bags. Deaths by railway routes and rivers are attributed to accidents. The railway official in some places treat the passengers like cattle.

G-- How is the Police department?

E-- It is making the people happy.

G-- Do not utter lies? Does it make them happy or miserable?

E-- According to my information the most cordial relations have till now existed between the police and the people. The police detest disorder and have not so far inflicted any injury on the people. How they will behave hereafter is a matter which you may know better.

G-- That is very fine. How is the Revenue Department?

E-- The Prescribed taxes should be paid up whether the lands are productive or not. Otherwise a land worth Rs. 1,000 will be disposed of by auction for one or two annas and this is how the happiness of the people is promoted.

G..how can you call this happiness?

E-- It is because the Government considers this to be happiness that it has adopted this procedure.

G-- Well, how is the Forest department?

I shall speak to the villagers about it and then tell you.

G-- How is the matter of the Ashe Murder?

E-- It has now come to the Madras High Court and the accused have also been brought down here. Messrs. Napier and Richmond will appear for Government. No vakil is prepared to appear on behalf of the accused.

G-- Can you give me your opinion on this matter?

E-- If I just breathe a syllable about this now, I will lose my nose, and if I utter one word about it, I will lose my tongue.

G-- Has the Government imposed such restrictions?

E-- Even with such restrictions outrageous murders are taking place. If these restrictions are removed, India is sure to meet with destruction.

"Truth about India."

42. The Sadhvi, of the 1st September after giving exhaustive summary of the article, "Truth about India" contributed to the Hindustan Review, by Mr. John Renton Denning, comments upon it as follows:-- ". . . . . . . The above is the sum and substance of Mr. John Renton Denning's article concerning the truth about India and he concludes the article by conjuring his countrymen to believe that the spirit of self-government is alive in India that nothing so far has stopped its workings in the least and finally that when public men in India or elsewhere put forth a favourable political prognosis for acceptance, they stultify their own claim, to an intelligent appreciation of events and pay no compliment but rather the reverse to the intelligence of their hearers. Mr. Denning has done, we think a great service not only to India but to the British Empire by his bold and fearless article an article that breathes in every line, high statesmanship and profound philosophy. It is constructive articles like these that can have the effect of binding India to England, by strong, sturdy, and elastic bonds, impossible to be snapped by the rude hands of seditionists or anarchists.

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46. The Sadhvi, of the 1st September, observes:-- It appears that intense ill-

Religions differences between the Christians and the Hindus to Cochin.

will exists at present between the Christian and the non-Christian population of the Cochin State. The Christians have complained to the Maharaja as well as to the Diwan that the Hindus are bringing their religion into contempt and the complaint is being inquired into. It is well known that the Christians are more in the habit of attacking other religions than the Hindus; it is equally well known that the latter are seldom wanting in religious tolerance and the present complaint therefore ought to prove either that the Hindus in Cochin are unlike the generality of Hindus or that the Christians who brought the complaint have not the patience and the liberality of mind that become a Christian.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16th SEPTEMBER 1911.

No. 38 of 1911.

English papers owned by natives.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The "White Peril".

6. In an article under this heading the Hindu, of the 12th September writes:-- "The Cole case of which an account appears in our telegraphic columns, forms only one out of a a long list of cases in which justice has not been done between black and white and the tacit acceptance without protest of such cases is one of the most pressing dangers to our empire. The danger to the empire lies not in any external foe for it is strong enough to repel all such but iխn the growth of a cleavage between the white and the coloured subjects of the empire. Such a cleavage when once it becomes impassable, will give rise to a conflict which whatever its result will be the ruin of probably the biggest empire the world has seen. More and more among the white population the idea is gaining ground that the brand of inferiority ought to be permanent on the brow of their coloured fellow-subjects that whatever his stage of civilisation he is unfitted by reason of his colour from claiming an equal status with the white as a citizen of the empire. . . . . The case of Viscount Cole is on all fours with the Lewis case with this additional aggravation, that while in the latter a plea of the outraged feelings of a father anxious to avenge a supposed insult to his daughter may be entered in the former Viscount cole a white settler deliberately shot a Basai boy on suspicion of cattle stealing a mere matter of a

few heads of cattle. It was open to Cole to resort to the law Courts of the land where no doubt he could have obtained satisfaction if his suspicions had the slightest foundation. But the most amazing part of this discreditable episode is the fact that Cole tried for his life before a jury of his countrymen was actually acquitted though the facts had never been in dispute any more than in the Lewis case. The failure of justice in these two cases leave no room for doubt that under the jury system justice ~~in these two cases leave no room for doubt that under the jury system justice~~ will not be done between 'black' and 'white' and it now behoves well-wishers of the empire to try to improve the machinery of justice. . . . . . The abolition of the jury system has been foreshadowed, but we do not believe it will be a very effective remedy. A policy of unflinching firmness is the only course to pursue if confidence in the integrity of British justice already considerably shaken is to be restored. That is the only peril the empire is in danger from the 'peril' of a denial of justice to black subjects—the white peril.

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In writing further on this subject the Indian Patriot of the 15th September says:-- "A London telegram that we publish to-day mentions an appeal made by the religious head of Christians for better relations between blacks and whites. Religion is the least forcible appeal that would influence a people towards peace. Every atrocity committed on the blackman by the whiteman snaps asunder the golden links of peace that to-day holds the world in check. The blackman has a heart has eyes has hands and if in Africa or America an infuriated Negro mob rise it will engulf the whites. The sympathy of the Oriental races will certainly be with the Negroes for the Orientals have never been treated by the whites in America and Africa better than they have treated the Negroes. China Japan, India have all felt the disqualification of colour. More disastrous than the war between labour and capital would be the struggles between the blacks and the whites and in Africa and in America the whites are doing their best to precipitate such a war. The heavy weight championship of the world to be tried shortly between a Negro and a whiteman if not prevented attempts are made to prevent the trial as a London telegram makes mention to-day - will be the signal for renewed warfare between the whites and the blacks, for Johnson, the Negro is sure to win and because he wins, the whitemen in America will fall upon the Negro; because he wins the whitemen the Negroes would start triumphal processions, which the whites would understand as demonstrating their discomfiture."

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Europeans and Indians.

9. In referring to the speech delivered by Sir Edmund Barrow, General Officer Commanding the Southern Army on the occasion of the 53rd Anniversary of the Founder's Day, of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the West Coast Spectator of the 13th September, remarks:-- "Sir Edmund Barrow seems to think that the spirit of sedition met with here and there and which was at its height some time ago 'is partly due to the intolerant and offensive attitude of many Europeans towards their Indian fellow-subjects." This is exactly the case. and this cause has been noticed more than once by people who are intimately acquainted with the present state of affairs. In fact even the Government has realised this; and the recent resolution of the Government on the subject of intercourse between Europeans to be precise European officials and Indians is the outcome of a desire on their part to lighten the tension as far as possible . . . . . . "In the difficult times ahead of us, continued Sir Edmund, "I foresee possibilities of much trouble between Europeans and Indians, but you each in your humble sphere can do much to mitigate such discord and to foster amicable sentiments and relation between the two races.' The trouble which Sir Edmund Barrow notices has already commenced; and the gulf that separates the two communities is becoming wider and wider. The columns of the generality of Anglo-Indian papers and their Tory compeers in England teem with unjust and at times very severe criticism of the Indian people. There are Anglo-Indians who seem to think that the enhanced clamour for more rights and privileges is calculated to make inroads on their vested interests. The times are critical; and we hope every European in this country will dispassionately ponder over Sir Edmund's words. . . . .

Sir Edmund gives advice to Englishwomen in India. It is a fact well known that for a good deal of the friction between Indians and Anglo-Indians the Anglo-Indian woman is responsible. As Sir Henry Cotton says, the abuse of 'those horrid natives' is almost universal among Anglo-Indian women. This recalls to our mind the observation of an Anglo-Indian writer that there would have been no mutiny had it not been for the presence of Englishwomen in India. . . . . . . It was Sir Henry Lawrence who made the famous dictum 'Christian things done in a Christian way will never alienate the people of India' from England. This dictum every European in India must lay to heart."

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25. The Swadesamitran of the 11th September remarks:--

Parliamentary legislation about India.

Recently an Act was passed in Parliament authorising the increase of the number of High Court Judges in India and the establishment of High Courts in Provinces where there are none now. A Bill has been brought forward in Parliament to invest the Secretary of State with the power of granting a pension to the wife or heir of a Civil Servant employed in the India Office who dies in harness, and this is likely to be passed into law very soon. Both these pieces of legislation affect the Indians. The Members of Parliament and the editors of papers in England do not take any interest in these things as they do not know anything about them and even if they know they will not have the anxiety to see that they are beneficial to the people as they concern only India. These very affairs will be closely looked into if they happen to affect England and the Bills originally brought forward will be amended in the light of the suggestions offered by the Public. So, one enactment has already been passed and another is about to be passed in Parliament without being subjected to the scrutiny of the English Public and without understanding whether they have the support of the Indian public. ~~was ascertained. Is not this~~ ----- The consideration of these measures could well have been postponed till after the opinion of the Indian public was ascertained. Is not this principle adopted with regard to legislation in India? It is rather strange that it did not strike the Secretary of State that Indian opinion regarding these measures should be sought for before passing them into law.

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35. The Hindu Nesan of the 11th September writes:--

The benefits of the British rule in India.

Some people now doubt whether anything good has resulted to India from the British rule. This is not fair; for setting aside the Puranic legends about the golden rule of Manu Rama and others, let us consider a little about the condition of the country in olden days. It comprised various kindgom ruled by different princes according to their own will. The people did not know what was meant by Govrnment and the incessant feuds among the several kings resulted in the people being afraid of their very lives. The people disregarded the words of their ancestors and forsook their religious practices. While the country was in this state the Englishmen came to rule over it and see the benefits we have derived therefrom. They have established schools and colleges in different places for the purpose of imparting education to the people of this country and we should never forget their magnaminity in giving us this education which is the indispensable basis of all progress. They have also improved the means of communication by constructing roads, canals, and railways and by introducing the post and the telegraph. They have improved the industries and trades in many ways. Lakhs of money are being spent every year for agriculture alone. They have established courts of justice and appointed Judges therefore and are thereby impartially safeguarding the person and property of the people. They have taught to us who never knew what Government was the principles of good Government and have also allowed us to share in the administration. We administer justice in courts of law. We point out the defects in the Government and represent our grievances in the Legislative

Council. They are creating in us a sense of union the value of which we never knew before. Forgetting all this some among us have foolishly taken to sedition! Strange indeed! Is it justice to throw bombs and commit robberies and murders? Are the words of our elders, that abstention from injury to others is the best virtue, to be case to the winds like this? Have our people forgotten the saying that a King is God himself and should therefore be venerated as much as the Almighty? While we are bound to do good to those who injure us, is this the reward we offer to those who have conferred great benefits on us? The moth of hovers round the lamp will only burn itself but will never put out the lamp. Therefore it behoves us all to realise that we can be happy only if we support the Government unanimously.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23rd SEPTEMBER 1911.

No. 39 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI. Miscellaneous.

The Indian National Congress Presidentship.

6. The Madras Standard of the 19th September observes:- "We are sorry to learn that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will not be able to go over to this country in December to preside over the deliberations of the Indian National Congress. . . . . A president has now to be elected and any Englishman in England is out of the question as it is too late. In this connection we would point out that it is long since that this presidency has been honoured with the election of one of its leaders, for the presidentship of the Indian National Congress and it is only just that we should press the claims of Southern Raxi India on the Congress Committee now to meet at Calcutta. In this connection we are sure we have bhe public opinion by us when we suggest two mames as deserving the best consideration. The election of either of the two gentlemen, Mr. Salem Vijiaraghava Chariar our veteran politicaan and the Hon'ble T.V.Seshagiri Aiyar will give the people of this presidency the greatest satisfaction. We trust our suggestion will receive the best consideration of the Congress Committee."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(k) General.

The policy of protection.

13. In an article on the protection of the Indian industries the Kistnapatrika of the 8th September states that it does not appear that the Government have set themselves to protect the Indian indigenous industries. Even against the wish of the Government of India the Home Government have imposed excise duties on cotton goods manufactured in India, so that the Indian industries might not compete with those of Lancashire. The English people are very boastful of their free trade policy, but in fact it is nowhere to be found. There is no country in the civilised world where the policy of protection is not followed and India too cannot show any industrial progress unless and until that policy is extended to it. The paper then turns its attention to the foreign imports and observes that import duties on them only go to swell their price, which is a disadvantage to the purchasers in India. If, on the other hand, these articles are manufactured in India, not only will the people be saved from paying heavy prices due to import duties but Indian labour also will be employed. The ryots will find a ready and extensive market for the sale of their cotton and the dealers in coal will reap great profits. The paper ends by saying that by a policy of protection the industries will thrive and the country will grow prosperous. If the Government are not prepared to give this protection, will the people at least asks the paper be wise enough to encourage indigenous industries and help to uplift the country?

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

21. In commenting on the murder of Mr. Ashe the Travancore Abhimani, of the 28th August, expresses its surprise at the fact that the British Resident did not know anything about the existence of a conspiracy in Travancore against the English Government and hopes that hereafter at least he will keep his eyes wide open and nip in the bud any attempt at a conspiracy against the English officials.

The Tinnevelly tragedy.

On the same subject the Hindu Nesan of the 14th September says:-- The murder of Mr. Ashe, the late Collector of Tinnevelly by certain vile wretches at the Maniyachi junction is now well known throughout this country. Every one who heard of this sad occurrence is bound to feel a thrill of horror and disgust at it. Such a vile act tends to stain the fair name of the Indians generally. Acts like these are not in keeping with the quiet and peaceful nature of this country. Mr. Ashe loved the people much and there is not one in Tinnevelly who does not heartily grieve at his death. At this juncture, we should not only co-operate with the Government unanimously and render all possible assistance to it, but should also infuse a spirit of loyalty in the people by pointing out to them the numerous benefits they have derived and the rare privileges they have acquired under the English Government. Every one of us should boldly disclose to the authorities all that we know about the acts of the seditionists practical steps to prevent the spread of sedition. As loyalists we should take It is only under the English rule that India should prosper. If any other nation than the British had become the rulers of this country, its fate would have been doomed. We should realise this fact and strive to maintain the stability of the British Government in India.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1911.

No. 40 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

[The Under Secretary of State for India on the Indian Police.]

1. Referring to the letter which appeared in the Times (London) recently ~~from~~ from Mr. Montagu the Under Secretary of State for India, regarding the Indian Police, the Madras Standard, of the 27th September, writes:-- "We are glad to find from the summary before us that Mr. Montagu has not taken an extreme position as some of his countrymen here do with regard to the Indian Police. Nobody has said that the police practice torture as a fine art or that no police case is free from torture, but the main contention is that the police do resort to torture frequently and this Mr. Montagu does not deny. But Mr. Montagu argues that it is a vice shared in common with many European police forces.... .. In European countries no section of the press or the public would contend that such abuses should not be brought to light. In no country are the police held up as martyrs, when any misdemeanour on their part is exposed or forms a topic of public discussion. And, above all, in no European country immunity from ~~from~~ criticism is claimed for the police as is done here. We are glad to find that Mr. Montagu admits the danger of the tendency to rely on confession as holding forth temptation to exercise pressure and enumerates measures that are being taken by the Government of India to prevent the abuse of the confession system. But we certainly take objection to his declaration that there is a maximum of precaution beyond which it is impossible to go without crippling the force and sapping its (police) esprit de corps on which they rely

for the preservation of peace.' If Mr. Montagu had said that no human institution is perfect we should have nothing to find fault with him. But to say that there is a limit beyond which an abuse cannot be rectified, lest the esprit de corps should be sapped is holding a premium to misbehaviour. There is no limit to the extent of abuse in a department of public administration except its complete eradication. To say anything else is an apology and a mischievous apology too. That an Under Secretary for India should say, with all his official authority, that a system leading to torture cannot be completely rectified, on the ground of causing displeasure to the police, does not fall far short of a confession of helplessness and ineptitude."

In writing on this subject the Indian Patriot, of the 27th September, remarks:-- "The Under Secretary of state for India has published a statement of the Government's policy with reference to the Indian Police. It was to have been made in Parliament; but owing to the strikes, as Mr. Montagu explains, this was not possible. Since his zealous defence of the Police against Mr. Mackarness' criticism, Mr. Montagu has not been universally regarded as an unbiassed judge so far as the police is concerned; but in his statement now published, there does not seem to be anything which may be regarded as inconsistent with his responsibility as the mouth piece of the Government. The police, particularly in Bengal, have had enormous difficulties to confront. Whatever may be thought of their failings and some of them are undoubtedly culpable, they had an unprecedental situation to deal with. On the one side there was an anarchist gang vowing

vengence on all guardinans of law and authority, and bent on utilising every opportunity to murder those whom they believed to be against them; on the other hand there was the class of ordinary criminals, who, taking advantage of the political situation had become more active in committing grave crimes, such as dacoity. Besides these, there was the general population which owing to their natural suspicion refused to give any assistance to the police. . . . . Wholesale decrying of them may not help to improve them. Neither will systematic defence of their faults. As we said in a recent issue, we are not altogether pessimistic as to the future of the police. They are certainly improving, and are capable of further improvement. The system has its drawbacks, but the men also have to be improved. Both are proceeding, not perhaps so fast as we would wish with prospects of improvedment. With the Improvement of the system and of the men there must also be a restriction of opportunities and occasions for abuse of power; and we are glad to find from Mr. Montagu's statement that the Government is alive to the necessity of doing everything possible to minimise the evils so loudly complained off."

6. The Indian Patriot of the 29th September, writes:--

The President of the Indian National Congress.

A telegram from Durban informs us that Mr. Gandhi has accepted the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress and that seems to settle the question notwithstanding the Bengalee's denial which has reference only to technical procedure. We know that a formal offer could not have been made. But an informal offer has been made and accepted. Mr. Gandhi has never been connected with the Congress hitherto. . . . . As a recognition of his eminent services for the Indians in South Africa the presidentship of the Congress is the

highest that India can offer to him; and even though any direct connection with or participation in the Congress has not earned for him the position yet his claim is not less than that of Englishmen who, though they have actively interested themselves in Indian affairs, have had no connection with the Congress. Besides being a very patriotic Indian, he has rendered signal service in behalf of his countrymen abroad and in vindication of the principle of equal citizenship within the Empire. And in Bengal his name seems to have been the most favoured of all other Indian names."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(k) General.

Protective tariff for India.

19. The Desamata, of the 20th September refers to Mr. Montague's statement that the Government would bring about the industrial regeneration of this country by the adoption of the policy of free trade as in England and points out that that policy which is beneficial in a country like England where the industries have considerably advanced will never avail in India where they are still undeveloped. When he Europeans were in an infant stage of civilization, India was industrially prosperous and attracted people from far off regions. It was in the height of prosperity when the East India Company began their trade in the east and ever since the Indian Industries have gradually declined. There is nothing more deplorable, says the paper than that India should have declined industrially under the British who have won a name for unsurpassed wisdom. One of the causes which led to this state of things is the policy of protection adopted by England in the beginning of its industrial development. Another cause is the hard rules to which the Indian industries had been subjected by the company with a view to advance their own interests. All the countries that have now attained industrial propserity have achieved that end by imposing in the beginning, heavy duties on foreign imports and by boycotting for sometime foreign articles as far as practicable. In doing so, they had the sympathy and assistance of their respective rulers. It is certainly this policy of protection that has advanced the industries in England. The paper asks, "Why should not our industries be developed by the adoption of this policy of protection? Why will not this policy, which has

been proved to be of immense advantage in other countries in their infant stage of progress avail in India too? Indian industries having declined under the regime of the East India Company the people had to make agriculture their sole occupation. Foreign countries purchase Indian agricultural products manufacture several articles out of them and sell them to the Indians. Thus it happens that the Indians labour while foreigners profit by such labour. If the Indians also establish factories with the help of the rulers and are enabled by a policy of protection to boycott foreign goods for some time, Indian industries too will develop like those of England. It is because the people have not had the help of Government that they are obliged to preach Swadeshism. The paper in conclusion prays that the kind hearted Lord Hardinge and the Secretary of State for India will protect Indian industries, which are in a very poor state and win everlasting fame by freeing the country from its present condition of abject poverty.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sedition in India and the depressed classes.

27. The Tamilian of the 20th September says:-- The aborgines of India - I.E. the so-called depressed classes should realise that but for the British rule in India they would not have had even the few advantages they have now and try their best to root out sedition by giving prompt information to the officials about any sedition or conspiracy against the King and getting the offenders punished. Otherwide the condition of the country will get worse and these aborigines will be the sufferers thereby.

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28. The Swadesamitran of the 21st September says:.. The goal now aimed at by every nation in the world is a democracy. By democracy is meant the Government of a country by its people through their representatives. This goal has been reached in America and it is within reach in France and England. Though democracy has not yet been established in Germany, Austria, Italy and Japan the present system of Government in these countries is based on the same principles. Even in countries where absolute monarchy was the form of the Government the people have found out that they do not derive the best advantage from it and are inclined towards a parliamentary form of Government/is established, it will not take long for the people to take an interest in the administration of the country and begin to condcut it through their representatives. Even in India the establishment of a democracy. When the King of the country belonged to the same race and religion as the people and the King ruled the country relying on the shastras and the almighty, absolute monarchy was in every way beneficial to the people. As that has changed now the aspirations of the the people have to be fulfilled only by their own efforts and this is possible only if the Government is carried on by ~~their own efforts and this is possible only if the Government is carried on~~ by their representatives. We see this practically in India. Whatever might have been the benefits the people derived from the rule of the foreigners at the beginning of the British rule in India, the system of Government which obtained then was found to be possible only as long as civilisation and education did not spread among the people. As the people became more civilised and educated, the duties discharged by the officials began

Democracy in India.

gradually, to be carried on by the people through their representatives. Though this change has just begun in India, both the British and the Indian public entertain the hope that this will end in the establishment of a Parliament in India and that the privileges and powers of this Parliament will gradually develop as in the case of the British Parliament. This development will be quicker in India than in England; for we can follow the example of England in everything favourable to this development and avoid the mistakes which were committed by her in the course of this development.

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31. The Swadesamitran, of the 27th September says:--

The President of the next Congress.

We do not see why the Calcutta Reception committee should be so much perplexed about the choice of a President for the ensuing Congress. They should abandon the idea of getting out a European as the President this year; for Mr. A.O. Hume, whose name is suggested in this connection is too old to come to India now. Mr. Gandhi's name is also suggested. Though its is true he has rendered signal service to the cause of the Indians in South Africa and is a man of extraordinary capabilities, he will not be a good choice as the President of the Congress. This office should be filled either by a Member of Parliament or by one who has served in India and thereby acquired a good experience of the country. Mr. Gandhi is not qualified in either way. Though we are bound to invite him to the Congress and express our gratitude to him for the meritorious work done by him in South Africa we will not be justified in offering the Presidentship of the Congress to one who has no experience of India. A telegram received last evening says that a number of Indian names has been suggested in this connection. As far as we know Lala Harikrishna Lal in the Punjab Vishnu Narayandar in the United Provinces, Rao Bahadur Mudholkar in the Central Provinces, Mr. Parekh in Guzerat, the Hon'ble Mr. Khara in Bombay and the Hon'ble Nawab Sayyed Muhammad in Southern India are the the only persons fit to occupy the presidential chair in the Congress.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7th OCTOBER 1911.

No 41 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

(k) General.

4. The Hindu of the 6th October has the following:--

The Registration department.

"The triennial report on the administration of the Registration Department for the three years 1908-1910 which was reviewed by the Government last month is a record of steady progress in the operations of the department during the tenure of office of the late Inspector - General Diwan Bahadur R.V.Srinivasa Aiyar and the present Inspector General the Hon'ble Mr. C.M.Schmidt. The Government however though inclined to bestow personal credit on these two officers for their zeal and industry do not seem to be quite satisfied with the rapid manner in which the operations of the department have been expanded by them and the reason for it is that it has resulted in a decrease of profit to Government. There has been an increase in the number of documents registered they say an increase of revenue, a large increase of expenditure and a decline in net revenue It is deplorable that the Government should have pursued such sordid reasoning and misconceived the work of the department as on a par with operations of the commercial departments of the State such as the Post Telegraphs and Railways. The diminution of profits in relation to working expenses has no doubt been a problem which is being faced in respect of these latter departments, but we should protest strongly against the operations of the Registration Department has been laid down repeteadly by

5. The Indian Patriot of the 7th October writes:-- "

The prosecution of Bepin Chunder Pal.

Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal on his return to Bombay yesterday was arrested by the police put up before the Magistrate on a charge of sedition convicted and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. It will be a relief to the public that what might otherwise have turned out a very sensational case, ended as soon as it began. This is hardly the time for reviving political excitement in the country which would have been the inevitable result of an elaborate State trial. And whatever may have been the reasons of the Government for reviving a two-year old case they acted in a way to show that they had no other object than the vindication of the law Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal himself helped the easy termination of the case by admitting the offence and throwing himself on the mercy of the court. Such a result would not have been possible if either the Government had prosecuted him for any speech or writing of a more doubtful or debatable character, or if Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal had attempted a defence . . . . Mr.Bepin Chunder Pal left England purposely we presume, after having made a recantation of his old political faith in absolute autonomy for India. It was thus evident that he was not coming to India with the view of reviving an old agitation which had lost its most prominent adherents. The Government apparently was not satisfied with his assurance of repentance, and would not let him free except with the stamp of a conviction for sedition. The most satisfactory circumstance of the case is that it has ended as soon as it began and that the Government though it prosecuted him for an offence two years old did not press for any severity in punishment."

In writing on this subject the Madras Standard of the 7th October, says:-- "We hope that Mr. Pal would devote the rest of his life and his great powers to patient and peaceful work towards the goal of self-government within the British Empire. In that case his accession to the ranks of peaceful and constitutional political workers might be welcomed. In this connection we would draw attention to what Mr. Pal is reported to have said at the farewell dinner given to him in London on the 20th September as reported by our London correspondent whose letter will appear in our next issue:-- 'If God were to appear before me now, holding in his right hand the gift of absolute and isolated independence for my country and in his left an honoured and honourable place among a federation of self-governing communities composed of the different parts of what is now known as the British Empire, namely, Egypt, India, Great Britain, Ireland and the self-governing dominions if God were to tell me to take my choice of these two I would unhesitatingly say, Father, I do not want isolated freedom for my country if this larger life among a federation of self-governing communities is open to her."

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The West Coast Reformer, of the 5th October observes:-

The Indian National Congress.

It is indeed regrettable to find that differences, which threaten to grow serious have arisen in connection not only with the choice of a President for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress but with the very holding of the session. . . . . . In spite of great endeavours there is said to be little prospect of an United Congress in Calcutta this year the split between the conventionists and the non-conventionists being more active than ever. . . . . . . There is a proposal for holding an Extremist Congress in Calcutta though nothing seems to have been definitely settled. It is to be hoped this proposal will be abandoned as if carried out it is certain to draw down more police attention than is desirable at the present moment. The moderates are doing well in endeavouring to bring the extremists back to the fold from which they have strayed but there seems to no use expending too much time or energy over the task of reclamation. If the extremists continue to be obstinate, the best course would be to leave them alone. There is surely enough material enough scope and enough need for holding of a constitutional session. Perhaps the extremists are obstinate mainly because they find they are being run after were their importance fixed somewhat lower and were no fuss made they would probably come back sooner or later of their own accord."

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26. The Hindu Nesan of the 2nd October expresses its approval of the choice of Mr. Gandhi the Tr-Transvaal Barrister as the President of the Congress this year.

The Presidentship of this year's College.

28. The Andhrakesari, of the 29th September states that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald who was offered the presidentship of the Indian National Congress this year, regrets his inability to accept it owing to a sad bereavement in his family and that the members of the Reception Committee have now to elect another gentleman. It proposes the name of Mr. Mackarness, who it says, is doing his best for the welfare of India. It says that in the event of his declining to accept the offer Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai or Mr. Gandhi may be elected as President. In preference to Messrs. T.V.Seshagiri Aiyar and L.A.Govindaraghava Aiyar in Madras whose names among others have been suggested by the Bengal Committee the paper recommends the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao Pantulu who has done greater good to the country than the above two gentlemen.

The Indian National Congress.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14th OCTOBER 1911.

No. 42 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

The Under Secretary of State for India and the Indian Police.

4. Referring to the letter from Mr. Montagu to a correspondent on the Indian Police the full text of which appeared in the English papers received by the last mail, the Madras Standard of the 14th October, says:- "The letter is a triumph to those who have manfully laboured in an out of the House of Commons to expose the vagaries of the Indian Police and remove what would have otherwise constituted a grave reproach to British rule in India. Public memory should indeed be short if it has forgotten the heroics Mr. Montagu indulged in when Mr. Mackarness made his indictment of the Indian Police. Now, Mr. Montagu's letter is a virtual apology to Mr. Mackarness who amidst adverse circumstances and savage attacks of the Tory and the Anglo-Indian Press had steadily pursued his unplesant task and triumphed in the end. To him the gratitude of the Indian public and no less that of the Indian Government is due. . . . . We have always been more than ready to do justice to the high intentions of the Government in this country; and we have no doubt that it reprehends the practices that have been exposed. But it cannot be denied that the fierce light of public criticism directed on the police methods both here and in England has in no small measure roused the Government to a sense of its duty in this direction.

Mr. Montagu dwells upon the number of torture cases an average of nine for the last six years and almost congratulates himself upon it when he says that it is a record of which many European forces may be proud. But it should be remembered that in a country like India people are not always so ready to prefer complaints against officials, and especially where the Police are concerned.

A greater portion of the letter is devoted to the various orders in contemplation relating to confession and prevention of torture. . . . . We have no doubt that the contemplated measures would on the whole, tend to check the vagaries in the Police department and for all these reforms we have to thank our indefatigable friends in England and Mr. Mackarness in particular."

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7. The Cochin Argus of the 14th October observes:-- "

The prosecution of Bepin Chandar Pal.

"There can be no doubt that Mr. Pal is a man of uncommon ability and we may even concede that he believes in the purity of his own motives and the moral justification of his own political propaganda. He has all the same been a source of danger to his own country, and it is undoubted that political teachings such as his have bred disaffection and anarchy in the land and brought about the shedding of blood. Should he resume his old campaign the interests of orderly and progressive Government will decidedly necessitate the substitution of firmness for clemency. Mr. Pal, after all that has passed would perhaps be best advised to leave politics severely along for the future if he wants to serve his country genuinely; there are many other fields into which he could usefully direct his talents and emergies."

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

10. In an article under this heading the Hindu of the 13th October, writes:-- "An amusing example of the in-

Journalism run mad.

soberity that seems to be a permanent characteristic of some Anglo-Indian journals has recently come to light. A few days ago, as a reference to our telegraphic columns will show a goods train was derailed between Domar and Chilahati on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The derailment was due to the removal of the two fishplates and the consequence was that eighteen wagons left the line and the driver and fireman were slightly injured. On this foundation a most extraordinary attempt has been made by the Englishman to deduce an anarchist outrage which had for its object the wrecking of the Darjeeling mail the particular ~~supposed~~ victim for whose removal all these preparations had been made being supposed to be Mr. Weston of Midnapure fame who the Englishman stated had intended to travel by the train. It was also stated that Mr. Plowden Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Mr. Halliday Commissioner of Police Calcutta had also intended to travel by the down mail and thus all three gentlemen had a narrow escape from meeting their end at the hands of the anarchists. The removal of the two fishplates had to the heated imagination of the Englishman magnified itself into the removal of eighteen feet of railway.. . . . . . . From enquiry it appears that the foundation on which the Englishman based its remarkable outburst were of the flimsiest. It was shown that the two last named gentlemen had no intention of travelling by the down mail at all. Again as the Statesman remarks, the derailment of the goods train took place shortly before 1 o'clock on Sunday morning and

x. the spot as usual at 10.8 p.M. while an up-passenger train passed an hour later. The

Saturday's down Darjeeling mail had passed -x- an hour later. Thus if there was any tampering with the up-passenger train passed an hour later. Thus if there was any tampering with the rail it must have been done between 11-15 and 12-56 on Saturday night. As the up-dargeeling mail passes the place at 4 o'clock in the morning and several other trains pass during the day one needs a very powerful imagination to suppose that the fishplates were removed in order to wreck Sunday night's down-Darjeeling mail, which was not due for over twenty hours. Under the circumstances, it is no wonder that the Englishman is made to look particularly foolish. With this particular attempt to cry 'wolf' we need have no further concern seeing how miserably it failed of its object which was no doubt to frighten the authorities and this is one species of terrorism quite as much as the anarchists methods constitue another into a panic. We are however glad the good sense of the rest of the Anglo-Indian papers has condemned the attempt to raise a panic."

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1 11. The Indian Patriot of the 13th October, has the following:-- "The notice issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to newspapers in the province reminds us of the warning that Lord Minto gave prior to empowering Local Governments to order prosecutions for sedition. . . . .

Class war in the Punjab.

A similar course has been followed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab who issued warning recently to offending newspapers. The warning is now repeated in a more emphatic form; and it will be very unfortunate if even this is not heeded by those to whom it is addressed. Class feeling in the Punjab has been very bitter and the class war that is going still is calculated to seriously interfere with the contentment and progress of the province. The Hindus, Sikhs and Muhammadans are the principal communities in the Punjab; ~~and Muhammadans are the principal communities in the Punjab;~~ and a perpetual state of newspaper war among them cannot but exasperate feeling and excite passions. It is possible that in the excitement of the moment they might be led to use angry words but reflection such as the Lieutenant-governor's notice must induce in them will convince them of the necessity for self-restraint. It is a matter for regret that a second warning should have been needed; but in issuing it the Government has surely shown much consideration . . . . It is to our mind, possible for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor ~~at~~ to invite the leaders of the warring communities to a conference and to persuade them to end their fight. But if he so attempts he will be confronted with the difficulty of having to first settle their differences in regard to matters which are not independent of the Government's own policy. The prevailing bitter feelings have been roused by the scheme of se-

separate representation in the Legislative Council. It is not in the power of the Local Government to discuss the matter afresh with a view to any decisive action. . . . . Before the dispute becomes more acute and assumes larger pro.-portions the whole question ought to be reviewed and settled in a reasonable way. It is useless now to insist that Muhammadans should be content with participation in common electorates. They positively refuse to rely on the national sense of Hindus to admit them to their share if they do not separately guarantee it. and the principle of separate re-presentation for them must remain for the present. The only question is whether Hindus, where they are in a minority, should not be given the same protection as themselves; and the Hindus of the Punjab are certainly right in claiming such protection.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

19. The Vijaya Vikatan of the 11th October, observes:--

The conviction of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal.

It is really surprising that the Government of Bombay should have convicted Bepin Chandra Pal and sentenced him to simple imprisonment for one month even after he had admitted his guilt and offered an apology. When under similar circumstances, Mr. G.Subramania Aiyar the proprietor of the Swadesamitran was arrested for sedition he submitted a memorial to the Governor and Sir Arthur Lawley was magnanimous enough to let him off, taking a bond from him for good behaviour for one year. It is really regrettable that Mr. Pal should have been convicted in the regime of Sir George Clarke, who is known for his generosity and coolheadedness.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

30. The Swadesmitran of the 7th October writes:-- Our countrymen are gradually taking an interest in the

The elevation of the Panchamas.

elevation of the depressed classes. This interest is evinced not only in the speeches delivered in different places on this subject but also by the practical work turned out. Thus Mr. C.N.Subramaniya Aiyar a pensioned assistant Inspector residing in Madura has written to Mr. T.B.Pandian offering to dig a well in any place either in the Tinnevelly or in the Madura district at his own cost and suggesting that it should be named as George Well and completed before November and thrown open for the use of the Panchamas on the Coronotion Day. Mr. Pandian has also approved of this suggestion. It is no wonder that this gentleman being a Christian takes an interest in the welfare of the Panchamas; but it is really strange to see Mr. Subrahmaniya Aiyar a Brahman gentleman should evince his sympathy for the Panchamas. The Depressed Classes Mission in Madras has also been doing good work for the cause of the Panchamas. It has established four schools in the city for the benefit of these depressed classes. But even forty schools will not be sufficient for the large number of Pandhamas living in Madras. So both the Government and the higher classes should take a greater interest in this affair.

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32. The Lokopakari, of the 9th October, writes:--

The Indians in South Africa.

When the South African Union Bill was discussed in the British Parliament two years back, some of the Liberals and conservatives strongly opposed the provision that the Indian in South Africa should be entirely exclusded from the Union Parliament. In spite of this opposition this Bill has become law. According to it, none except Europeans can become Members of the Union Parliament. It is not creditable that race distinction should thus be allowed to prevail under the English Government which is deemed to be a civilised one. Moreover this Act has denied to the Indians even the privilege of voting which they were enjoying before this in places like Cape Colony. Though it is nearly two years since South Africa was granted self-government no attempt has been made to redress the legitimate grievances, of the natives in this colony. The Colonial Government does not seem to religh the idea of granting any rights to the natives. The time when the British Government granted self-rule to the colonials was the proper occasion for the former to have stipulated the grant of certain privileges to the natives. But this was not done. Even now if the British Parliament insists on a better treatment of the Indians, it will be effective. Without the intervention of the British Parliament there is no hope of the grievances of the Indians in South Africa being redressed. Then again, there is strong opposition in all places except Cape Colony, to native Barriesters getting admission into the Society of advocates recently established in South Africa. Is this not unfair? Is it wise to deny to the Indians who

are in no way inferior to the Europeans either in learning or in civilisation the same rights that are enjoyed by the latter? It is not statesmanship to impart education to the natives and yet prevent them from enjoying the benefits of it. When South Africa was subject to the Boers, the Englishmen are now the rulers in South Africa and object to the grant of any rights to the natives! Strange indeed!! Why not the British Government which interceded on behalf of its English subjects then, interfere on behalf of its Indian subjects now? Is it not because the Indians are also the subjects of the King-Emperor that he comes over to India to be crowned? We hope that he will follow the words in the Magna Charta issued by his ancestor Queen Victoria in 1857 and releive the hardships to which the Indians are subjected in South Africa.

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33. The Tamilian of the 11th October says:-- Even the Hon'ble Mr. V.Krishnaswami Aiyar has recently stated the word Hindu has no meaning of its own. The followers fo of Buddha are called Buddhists, the followers of Christ are called Christians, and the followers of Muhammad are called Muhammadans; Whose followers are Hindus? If a Hindu is asked what his religion is he will say it is the Aryan religion. But when it is pointed out that the word 'Aryans' explained in the dictionary to mean mlechas he will say that his religion consists of Saivaitism and Vaishnavaitism. When questioned as to who laid down the principles of these religions, the Hindus give all sorts of answers and blink. The reason why they blink like this is that there is no religion called the Hindu religion.

Who is a Hindu?

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st OCTOBER 1911.

No. 43 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

(k) General.

9. The West Coast Spectator of the 11th October, writes:-

The prosecution of Bepin Chandra Pal.

"To the credit of the Government it must be said they instructed the Public Prosecutor not to press for severe punishment and hence the light punishment inflicted. Evidently Mr. Pal's residence in England has made him a wiser man and revised his political opinions. . . . . . It cannot be denied that his inflammatory utterances were responsible for much ferment in India especially in South India. It cannot also be denied that as a result of his teachings and utterances scores of young men have been carried away from the path of loyalty. On the whole the record of work to the credit of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal is one for which his countrymen cannot feel grateful to him. He has now "Saved his skin" by acknowledging his guilt and craving for mercy at the hands of a Government he lost no opportunity to vilify during his past career. It is to be hoped that residence in His Majesty's Penitentiary will give him ample opportunity for pondering over his past career and make him a still wiser and more cautious man. India certainly does not stand in need of leaders of the type of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal; and as an Anglo-Indian contemporary of moderate opinion very correctly says Babu Bepin Pal would be doing his country the greatest service were he to hold his tongue and lay aside his pen."

In writing on this subject the Wednesday Review of the 11th October says:-- "The sensation caused by the arrest of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal had rather a tame ending. But it showed once again that the Government are strong and magnanimous enough to overlook offences against them if the offender admits his guilt and feels sorry for it. In his farewell oration before he left England Mr. Pal declared that if Providence offered him a self-governing India within the British Empire and an independent India outside it he would without hesitation jump at the first alternative and let go the other. After that generous declaration one would have thought that his entry into India was clear of all obstacles. But a two year old article confronted him at the Bombay harbour which he had to explain away as best he could. The explanation was rather curious and it was not kind of Mr. Pal to shift the blame on to the atmosphere of England though he paid a high compliment to the solitude of the Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent's room. So one hour of Mr. Vincent's room ~~curious and it was not kind of Mr. Pal to sh~~ works more changes than a year of English atmosphere. This is the most unkindest cut of all. Why should the free air of England nurture wrong notions in an Indian politician and encourage intemperate orations? But Mr. Pal has changed for the better and we trust that he will improve in the same line."

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The West Coast Reformer, of the 12th October, remarks:--"Having regard to the political antecedents of Mr. Pal there can be no doubt that he has been treated with the utmost clemency, but it is equally undoubted that this clemency will produce a far better impression than a severe sentence w would have produced. The latter would have exhibited the might of the law, but clemency exhibits the magnanimity of British rule. A mough [mont] will quickly pass over and Mr. Pall will shortly be restored to liberty. We feel certain he will for the future abstain from doing anything calculated to cause trouble. He is richly endowed with what Lord Morley happily calls the gift and glory of words and ~~whit~~ with his superb talents he could render genuine and valuable service to the motherland. The service he has rendered to her in the past has unfortunately been spurious and causative of much bitterness [and sorrow. It is] country's cause it would be best that ~~th~~ he retires into oblivion altogether, remembering that they also serve who elect to remain in quiescent obscurity."

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15. Referring to a suggestion made by a correspondent that Government servants should be not only permitted but enjoined to take an active part in politics the Indian Patriot, of the 19th October says:-- "We suppose it is now pretty well realised that it is useless to talk of eschewing politics altogether from the concerns of people. We have not yet come to brethe politics in India but we have come very near. Representative institutions are growing on all sides, and more important still the principle of representation is more and more prominent every day. . . . . Our best boys who grow to be capable and intelligent officers enter Government service. There is no reason why their service should not be requisitioned in combating a danger which is known to exist. Becuase Government servants are forbidden to take part in politics they have not come to eschew politics. They still hold their own views and opinions and are in their own way, good or bad influences. Nothing is calculated more to impress the average mind with the antagonism, as it were between progressive ideas of the people and the machinery of Government as it is, than the existing rule that Government servants should have nothing to do with politics. There is only one way of understanding that rule. It is that the Government does not countenance politics. That is no longer true. There is politics in the Legislative Council there is politics everywhere, in some places there is even bad politics. The greatest problem that faces the Government at the present time is the problem of arresting evil notions from spreading and making good notions spread. It is certain

Government servants and politics.

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way to solve the problem is to bring into effective operation the best

as we have said that some notion must spread. The best x minds in the country which are in the service of the Government . . . . A recent suggestion from the Bengal Government that officials should, as far as possible, meet the people, talk about current topics and correct any mistaken notion in their minds is nothing short of a definite order as it were that Government servants should take an interest in politics. . . . . Government servants not taking part in politics has almost come to mean Government servants not taking interest in politics. That ought not to be. No one wants any one of them to convene public meetings and voice forth protests against any principles or views. The opinion of a Collector for instance upon any question of public interest would have value; it will influence largely the forming of other opinions. The strings which pull Government servants need not be relaxed but the strings should not be pulled in a manner to make cleaver and capable men slaves of a system, who prevented from imbibing progressive ideas soon come to hate those very ideas. Something different must be expected from Government servants than mere routine work. . . . . Intelligent men in Government service ought to raise their heads above the dust beaten records of their office, watch the signs of the moment and rise as occasion arises. It is better that the Government have a large band of able men who see eye to eye with it and are in its service. It is necessary to realise that hereafter two kinds of political forces will have to be counted, the moderate and the extremist; and the Government must rally

the moderates. At present the Government do not know how many politicians they have in the service, and what kind of politicains these are. The Government is in need of politicaas however, and the right kind of politicians. Instead of going to newspaper editors with a subsidy, they can call to their help their hand of capable and enthusiastic officials."

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23. The Andhraprakasika of the 14th October states

The Englishman.

that a goods train went off the rails between Domar and Chilhut on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The reason for this is the removal by an unknown hand of two iron sl-eepers under the rails. The driver and the fireman were slightly hurt. While such was the case, the Englishman stated in its columns that the sleepers were removed in order to endanger the lives of certain European gentlemen who in-tended to travel by the Darjeeling mail train. The English-man also stated that a rail 18 feet long was removed, while the fact is that only two sleepers were removed from under the r rails. From enquiries made it turned out that the genetlemen referred to never intended to travel by the down mail train. The paper states that it is by such mis-representations made by Anglo-Indian organs of public opinion like the Englishman that the minds of the English people in England are prejudiced against the Indians.

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24. The Kistnapatrika of the 6th October, says:-- Of all the topics relating to Indian administration that pertaining to military expenditure is the most discussed in journals, assemblies, the Legislative Councils and the Parliament. If any funds are required for the improvement of the country, they have to be found by effecting a retrenchment in the enormous military expenditure. This expenditure has risen from 16 crores of rupees in 1859 to 30 crores now and the fact of this increase is considered by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to be highly questionable. Mr. Dinshaw E.Wacha has in the course of a very sensible lecture in Poona observed that almost all the land-tax of India is consumed by the armies. One of the grounds for this is the Russian scare and the expensive preparations to meet it. Mr. Wacha questions the need of all this alarm even after England and Russia have entered into a treaty. He remarks that no foreign power is now planning an invasion of India and as for the preservation of internal peace, there are the increased police force and the trained armies in the Native States.

Military expenditure.

He observes that the Viceroy has himself admitted the hollowness of the statement that the Russians are going to take India and that it is unjust to throw exclusively on India the expenses of a militia maintained in the interests of India and of England as well.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The deportation of Mr. Cole from East Africa.

31. The Swadesamitran of the 13th October says:-- The Hon'ble Mr. Cole who was deported from East Africa has decided to file a suit for a declaration that his deportation is invalid. This gentleman shot down a native of East Africa for having attempted to steal a goat of this his. Perhaps there is no provision in the law in force in East Africa to try this man before a Court of Justice and to get him punished and therefore the British Foreign Minister has ordered his deportation. Though this decision will give satisfaction to the whole world still we learn that the Englishmen in East Africa are sympathising with Mr. Cole. Is this universal brotherhood?

Indians in Natal.

32. The Swadesamitran of the 18th October remarks:-- As if not content with the bad treatment meted out to the Indians in Natal and other Colonies in South Africa the Colonial Governments have levied heavy duties on certain articles consumed solely by the Indians. Thus the Indians have to pay nearly ten times the original value of articles like tamarind turmeric, etc. Though it is stated that the Indians are making large profits from their trade we do not think they can afford to pay such exorbitant prices for certain articles without which they cannot pull on. We wonder how the British Government which is against the levy of import or export duties in India, consented to the levy of such heavy duties in its colonies. If India had the liberty to do so, it will thwart the efforts of the Colonial Governments by levying import duties on Colonial goods.

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33. The Andhrakesari, of the 13th October, states that it is almost certain that a Muhammadan

Phases of the progress of India.

University will soon be established. The Government have advised the leaders of the Muhammadan community about the way in which it ought to be conducted. They have agreed to give other help too. But as for the Hindu University, much remains to be done. Its establishment has not as yet been decided upon. The Government says the paper have ordered that Government officers should not work for the proposed University as if to express their disapproval of the scheme.

As for the Indian National Congress the paper says that there are no signs that the differences, which cropped up some four years ago, will be settled even at a time when His Majesty will pay a visit to this country.

The paper then takes up the question of the prohibition of lectures in Bangalore by a prominent member of the Servants of India Society and fears that the other Native States also will follow the example of Mysore. It regrets that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has failed to take sufficient interest in the matter.

The paper then draws a contrast between the former preachings of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal and his present attitude and states that a great change has come over the Indian leeaders. The Muhammadans and Parsis are more practical than Hindus, and it is such men, says the paper that the

Government will respect. The leaders of the people are changing their political opinions. It appears says the paper that their future efforts will be directed towards strengthening Hindu society. It hopes that they will profit by their past experience create unrest no more, strengthen the bond between the rulers and the ruled and work for the progress of the country.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28th OCTOBER 1911.

No. 44 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A nervous European.

~~10.~~ 10. The South Indian Mail, of the 23rd October writes:-- "A Cannanore correspondent writes to a contemporary that a certain Mr. Cockeraft, who is a servant of the South Indian Railway, has issued an oral edict severely penalising the barking of dogs the crying of babies the pounding of rice and the washing of clothes on stones in his neighbourhood, all these sounds constituting the grave crime of public nuisance in the Cockeraft's code. It is said that dogs and babies have defied the authority of Mr. Cockeraft in spite of the strong support of the District Superintendent of Police, whose active sympathy for Mr. Cockeraft in his misfortune is unbounded. The inhabitants of Cannanore, who have seen more Europeans than Mr. Cockeraft has seen Indians have submitted a petition to the Assistant Magistrate praying that Mr. Cockeraft be remineded that he is not in Uganda. The officer in charge of the cantonment garrison will be doing good if he reads the advice of General Sir Edmund Barrow once in a week to the Europeans of the station including the District Superintendent of Police.

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The Indian National Congress Presidentship.

12. In a leading article on this subject the Indian Patriot of the 23rd October says:-- "It is to be regretted that the Receiption Committee at Calcutta have not yet been able to elect the President of the next Congress and that the election has been left to be made by the All-India Congress Committee which is to meet at Allahabad on the 28th Instant. Whoever may be eventually elected will have thus a very short time before him. This is by no means a satisfactory prospect. . . . . . . We welcomed Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's selection as President because judging from his attitude and his writings we felt we could rely on him to guide the Congress wisely. His views on Indian affairs show a deep insight into the inner mind of India as well as a thorough grasp of the conditions of healthy progress. He has displayed a sound judicial spirit in the treatment of problems on which the Indian and European minds differ and has dealt with both sides with an impartiality and freedom from bias, sufficient to ensure respect for his opinions. Having unfortunately failed to get him, we should not overlook the reasons which made him acceptable to us; for the Congress President must above all things, command respect and attention. The care we have to exercise in selecting its President. Where there is not the supreme claim of past services the conspicuous fitness of the man must be the all-important consideration fitness not only in point of ability and knowledge but also in respect of soundness and moderation of views and the general respect and confidence that he commands. It is unfortunate that a selection should have to be made at so late an hour; it will be still more unfortunate if the conditions we have indicated are not secured in the person selected."

Lord Milner on Lord Curzon.

14. Referring to the appreciative article written by Lord Milner on Mr. Lovat Frazer's book "India under Curzon and After" the Madras Standard, of the 23rd October observes:-- "A careful study of Lord Curzon's writings and speeches leads to the irresistable conclusion that he looked upon India chiefly as a field for the expenditure of the energies of the Anglo-Saxon race as a nursery so he thought for its special virtues. The task of governing India was to prevent Englishmen from falling into degeneracy. To India he assigned a very subordinate place ~~which nature~~ in the Imperial household. She was to be taken care of but always kept in her proper place, which nature had predestined her to occupy. One may hold this view and yet agree with Lord Milner in thinking that he had sympathy with the toiling millions' for it is monstrous to suppose that he wished them to starve whole he had no sympathy whatever, because he wished India to be only a well-fed well-care for maid of all work in the Imperial household. The fact is that Lord Curzon with all industry driving power and ability has not the seeing eye of the statesman. He is so obsessed with his own ideas that he cannot wait on experience and learn thereby. He comes to India with a cut and dried scheme already prepared which he has only to carry out during his viceroyalty. He never learnt anything worth learning the things that really matter. He goes home and proves himself to be equally incapable of seeing the real significance of events taking place under his very eyes. What is the use of industry, driving power and mere ability, however high to such a man. If unfortunately placed at the helm of the ship of State he will only succeed in wricking it.

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But with Indian aspirations as a ~~[illegible]~~

while in India because by nature and temperament he is incapable of learning

In writing on this subject Indian Patriot, of the 24th October remarks:-- "During the first two and a half years Lord Curzon cast a charm over the minds of the educated classes in India and to orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans his utterances appealed almost with fascination. There were however two things which militated against his continued popularity. ~~One was his autocratic nature which militated against his continued popularity~~. One was his autocratic nature which brought him into disfavour with the officials and the other was his imperial ideal which assigned to the princes and people of India a lower status and rights than had been assured to them by the Royal Proclamation and By Acts of Parliament. Lord Milner does not touch on these; he seems to have hardly understood that there were these two dominant fact to account for Lord Curzon's failure to maintain continued cordiality of relations with the officials and the people. We shall look for an elucidation of these in Mr. Frazer's volume, and shall feel disappointed not to find it. We cannot say whether Lord Curzon concevied his imperial ideal before or after he assumed the viceroyalty; ~~but what he conceived his imperial ideal before or after he assumed the viceroyalty;~~ but what he conceived was incompatible alike with the aspirations of the Indian people and the declarations of English statesmen. . . . . Lord Curzon was understood to be out of sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the people and that was everything. Compared with Lord Curzon's Lord Ripon's achievements must dwindle into insignificance. Yet Lord Ripon was loved and respected as no Viceroy before Lord Minto has been loved and respected. The spirit of Lord RiponIs rule and his sympathies were everything. His actual achievements nobody cared to make the basis of a judgement of his rule. We have yet to see how far Mr. Lovat Frazer has attempted an examination of the causes of popular

estrangement in Lord Curzon's case. The value of his book be much greater if he has made a comprehensive presentment them in respect of an administration of which he has undert to be the chronicler and judge. Lord Milner's review touch but the fringe and even the fringe it touches without a c perspective."

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4th NOVEMBER 1911.

No. 45 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

10. The Wednesday Review, of the 1st November writes:--

The President of the Indian National Congress.

"The election by the All-India Congress Committee of Pandit Bishen Narayan Dhar as the President of the next Congress is welcome news, though we should say that the claims of Mr. R.N.Mudholkar need not have been overlooked once again. The Pandit is a staunch social reformer and just now when our publicists are more enamoured of politics than any sphere of activity and are prone to devote their exclusive attention to it, it is well that a social reformer is chosen to guide the deliberations of the Congress just to remind them that political concessions and privileges. The history of the last few years will make it clear that social reform is almost shunted to the background while all our activities are centred round politics. . . . . . . We have no doubt that Pandit Bishen Narayan Dhar will draw pointed attention to this aspect of our work in his presidential address. Besides being an ardent social reformer the Pandit is a sober politician whose views on public questions always command respect and attention. Under his guidance we can predict for the next session of the Congress a measure of success."

national progress cannot be acheived merely by

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11. In a leading article on this subject the Wednesday Review of the 1st November writes:-- "An impression

Brahminic culture and political discontent.

which is as unfortunate as it is unfounded prevails in some quarters that the Brahmans more than any other class in India are responsible for the seditious unrest and they use their undoubted intelligence to foster discontent. It is not quite easy to trace the origin of this notion. nor analyse its source. The Congress which is looked upon with ill-concealed suspicion by some people used to be twitted as a movement run by Brahmans for their exclusive benefit. But it will not be difficult to show that there is not a shred or evidence in support of it. . . . . We suspect that the unfounded impression we have referred to is due to the circumstance that the intelligence of the Brahamans as a class is more in evidence than that of any other community for a variety of causes: and probably, being suspected of cunning and of attempts to overreach others, by those has less endowed is the penalty which intelligence has very often to pay. That is the only conceivable explanation for the notion that the Brahamans are at the bottom of all the present-day evils and pull the wires of discontent and disorder from behind. What is more regrettable is that the notion has got into the heads of not only foreigners whose ignorance is excusable but also of a few of the fellow-countrymen and co-religionists of Brahmins themselves. It is not only in the interests of the community but of public policy also to avail ourselves of every opportunity to expose the falsity of the charge. We are extremely glad that Sir Subramani Aiyar in thanking Sir Arthur Lawley the other day on the occasion of presenting diplomas to the students

of the Sanskrit College Madras took occasion to draw His Excellency's attention to the subject. From the reports of his speech appearing in the papers, we see that he referred to the attack made upon the Brahmin community by certain persons who could not be said to be irresponsible that it was a hot-bed of sedition and the nursery for the culture of those who were seeking to wreck the British Raj. On the other hand, he said the Brahminic culture had long been the subject of criticism that its tendency was to stifle political instinct and wean the mind from all material and worldly tendencies and turn it away as it were to supernatural things. Sir Subramania Aiyar argued that a culture such as that would never convert people into a hot-bed of sedition engaged in inciting people to the mischievous task of pulling down the Government. He added that His Excellency's presence at the Sanskrit College inspired them with the hope that the Brahmin community would continue to enjoy that confidence at the hands of the Government which it had hitherto enjoyed. . . . . . . It must be acknowledged readily and with gratitude that the Government have never lent themselves to any partial treatment of one class or caste in preference to another and if there have been instances of such treatment we do not hesitate to say that they were due to the whims and prejudices of individual officers who had no sort of authority from the Government for their action. . - - - - - . . In his touching speech at the farewell entertainment given to him Sir Arthur Lawley referred to Sir Subramania Aiyar in these words:-- 'Finally there are the words which have just fallen from the lips of Sir Subramania Aiyar a man whom we all English and Indians alike respect and

honour as a man of unimpeachable honour and lofty culture, a man of courage and of spotless integrity. Speaking as he does with the authority with which his character, his high position and noble record of service invest him his words which I am convinced came straight from his heart do indeed cheer and gladden me more than I can say' It is a compliment paid to the whole community, and we are thankful to His Excellency for it. If at all the distinctive note in the lives and culture of the Brahmins is passivity or lotus eating if we may say so, in the field of politics and they as a community, are not responsible for the political wrong doing of individual members.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(k) General.

17. The Swadesamitran, of the 25th October, writes:--

Import and export duties in India.

While in every country in the world steps are being taken to prevent the export of the foodstuffs in the country in India alone, the British Government is allowing both the export of local goods and the import of foreign goods without any duty. The Colonial Government in Natal has imposed heavy duties on articles like coriander seeds tamarind turmeric, which are largely consumed by the Indians there in order to make it difficult for them to have these articles. But we have not the right to stop altogether or reduce the quantity of the goods exported from India, even in times of famine. We have not the right to prevent the importation of such articles as are not required here and as will have effect of impeding the sale of the same kind of articles made locally. In brief, we have not that right which the people of every other country possess of levying export duties on articles sent out of the country in and import duties on the foreign articles brought into the country. This not only results in a reduction of the quantity of food-stuffs available for the people locally but also acts as an impediment to the growth of certain industries (x) flourishing unless protective duties are imposed and Lord Lamington, who was once the Governor of Bombay has also expressed the same opinion. The expansion of the Legislative Councils in India and the larger share now given to the Indians in the administration of the country emboldens them to seek for this privilege also. It will not do to grant a few powers to the people and then refuse to grant any further powers. Either the privileges already granted should be withdran or the new privilege, which is now ought for by us, should also be granted.

in the ... Even Lord Minto has stated that there is no possibility of the Indian industries

18. The Swadesamitran of the 26th October observes:--

English officials and the higher appointments.

A correspondent of an English paper complains that the appointments now held by Englishmen in India are not so profitable to them as before and details a number of causes for the same. Surely this cannot apply to the Civil Servants, as they are still in a flourishing condition. As regards the English officials in the Engineering, Police, Salt and Forest departments this correspondent wants that their salaries should be raised and their pensions also increased. Of-course, this will be very desirable if the appointments in India have been created for the benefit of those who held them. But they have been created for the benefit ~~fo~~ of the people and it is from the taxes paid by them that the salaries of the officials who hold these appointments, are paid. This point has been forgotten by this correspondent. Already numerous Englishmen hold appointments in the aforesaid departments. The majority of these appointments, instead of being given to the Indians, are conferred upon the Englishmen by the rulers, who offer some plausible excuses for the same. Even these Englishmen are only second rate, and third rate men. It is a wrong notion entertained by the Government that the chief appointments in every department should be held by Englishmen. The fact that India is ruled by the British may in a way justify the chief administrative appointments being held by men of the ruling race. But what is the justification for even the subordinate appointments being held by Englishmen? Even as regards the chief administrative appointments it is a fallacy to hold that British principles and British strength will be affected if the Indians are to conduct the administration. Raja Sir T.Madhava Rao, Sir K. Sesadri Aiyar and Sir Salar Jang had never gone to England and yet their administration had no injurious effect

upon British strength will be affected if the Indians are to conduct the administration. Raja Sir T.Madhava Rao, Sir K.Seshadri Aiyar and Sir Salar Jang andhad never gone to England and yet their administration had no injurious effect upon British principles and British strength. There are many now, like S.P.Sinha and Syed Ali Imam who have been educated in England and have clearly understood the British principles and the secret of their strength and it is vain plea to say that by appointing such men to higher posts the British policy will be affected. So there is no necessity or justification for appointing Englishmen to these posts and paying them increased salaries and pensions. If these appointements are not profitable to them they need not come here. They will be profitable enough to the Indians and the country will also be benefited thereby.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The presence of tale bearers in India.

29. The Swadesamitran, of the 28th October writes:-- In an article contributed by Saint Nihal Singh to the Nineteenth Century an English journal he says that communal life is absent and is also impossible in India because of the presence in the country of persons both among officials and non-officials who carry tales to Government. We think this is true more of the Punjab than of other Provinces though it is not altogether absent in other Provinces. At one time Lala Lajpat Rai himself said that he wished to go to England simply because the number of persons carrying tales to Government had increased in India. The Government has appointed Police officers with the object of rooting out sedition and anarchism. Some persons take advantage of this object of Government and gain the goodwill of the officials by carrying tales to them against other people. The Police tease even innocent people for the purpose of detecting crimes. The houses of even respectable persons are searched by the Police on mere suspicion. The Police shadow those devotees of the country who interest themselves in public affairs and make secret reports about their speeches and actions. What happened to Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar at Bangalore may be cited as an instance of this. Even some non-officials pose to be respectable gentlemen and make a living by carrying tales to Government against honest workers for the country. As a result of this the latter are afraid to take any part in public affairs and stand aloof. Members of Legislative Councils and members of local institutions take

advantage of their familäarity with the officials to bear tales against other people. This practice is gaining ground on account of the belief of the Government and the Police that there are anarchism sedition and conspiracy in the country and their desire to fish out infomation about them. We are really ashamed to admit that some of our own countrymen are indulging in this mean habit of tale bearing. There is no xx use in blaming the Government wholly for it. Several among us including zamindars and respectable persons, are often repeating that the country abounds in anarchists and conspirators and no wonder the Government believes their words. This belief necessitates some measures being adopted to remedy the state of affairs.

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30. The Desamata, of the 1st November in a leader headed "Military expenditure in India", echoes almost all the statements contained in an article in the Kistna Patrika of the 6th October on the same subject reported in No. 43 of 1911 and adds:-- The fighting races of India have taken to the plough. The people of India, loyal by nature, are content to enjoy the rights gradually extended to them by the Government. The educated sons of India are working in the new Councils for the well-being of the people. The Russian scare has become a matter of the past on account of the recent treaty. We trust therefore, that the Government will retrench any needless military expenditure, and perpetuate the gratitude and attachment of the people by devoting the funds thus relieved to purposes contributing to public well-being.

Military expenditure in India.

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ENGLISH-PAP
FOR THE WEEK ENDING **th NOVEMBER 1911;

No. 46 of 1911.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(d) Education.

Sectarian Universities.

22. The Bharatamata in its issue of the 25th October devotes a leader in its English portion on Sectarian Universities in which the following remarks occur:-- The progress which the Hindu and the Muhammadan Universities seem to have made brings the question of Sectarian Universities into the range of practical politics. Evidently the two greatest communities in India the Hindus and Muhammadans seem to have been organisaing themselves into separate camps and though there is some truth in the contention that two such communities can co-operate for any useful purpose only when they are both fully and evenly organised it is beyond a shadow of doubt and can be urged as matter of history that these two communities have through many centureis so welded themselves into one another in various matters that their present endeavours at divided organisation come to many well-wishers of the country as a surprise. On that has carefully studied the attitudes of our Indian Moslem countrymen during recent years cannot but be struck with the idea that they have been organising their activities more as parts of a world Pan-Islamic movement than as Indians with visions shared in by the legitimate aims and aspirations of their Indian co-religionists. There ideal seems to be not Pan-Indian but Pan-Islamic and here, we may venture to say, lies the key to the interpretation of all their separatist movements. Letting our brethren alone to work out their

individual destiny as they think fit, let us ask outselves in all honesty if there is any need for us to copy their plans. Let us confine ourselves here to educational matters. Is there any definite need for a Hindu University? Opinions have differed widely on this point. It all depends on what this University is to be. If all Muhammadan gentlemen withdraw their children to the Moslem University now in the making and if Christian gentlemen send their sons to the Christian University of Serampore, what stands in the way of our present Universities being virtually Hindu Universities non-denominational Hindu Universities. if you please? People may shrug their shoulders at the idea of non-denominational Hindu Universities, but we may venture to say that the word "Hindu" is ethuical not religious. There is no dogmatic religion labelled "Hinduism" which corresponds to Muhammadanism or Christianity. So there can be no particularly denominational University for the Hindus. Indeed we have sects, the Advitees, the Madhvas, the Vaishnavites, the Sikhs, the Aryas, the Brahmos, the Saktas and so forth and it is absurd to expect a University for each of these sects. Yet each of these sects may send their children and in fact do send their children to our present Indian Universities and will in futuee send them. What prevents all the Hindus from calling these present Universities as Hindu Universities in the sense in which they are mainly or solely (at a future date)resorted to by Hindus? Yet one idea seems to have been working strongly in the minds of some of our countyymen that we can make a University Hindu by adding a religious faculty to it teaching what is called Hindu Tehology. Considering the fact that the interpretation of the Hindu theological system has not been

uniform and that it has varied with the culture and needs of different ages it becomes highly necessary and even advisable and imperative to see that this theological faculty does not preach counter to the best intimations of the modern spirit". In fact the need of the hour is a theology which would inspire fresh life into the dry bones of modern Hindu social organisation. There is nothing at present that prevents us from supplying this need even while conforming to the curricula of our modern Indian Universities. Why we should go out of our way to encumber the country with a new denominational University does not seem to be very clear. We shall therefore reserve our opinion on the proposed Hindu University till a definite scheme has been determined upon by the conference of Messrs. Malaviya the Maharaja of Darbhanga and Mrs. Besant.

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27. The Tamilian of the 8th November offers a hearty welcome to the new Governor Sir Thomas Carimichael, and says:-- It is time the Government evinces its sympathy for the sixty lakhs of people in India who are beyond the pale of caste. Every other class has got a representative in the Legislative Council who works for the redress of their grievances. There are none to care for these sixty lakhs of people. All those who profess to work for raising the lot of the depressed classes do so only to make a show of their so-called magnanimity before the Government and not with the real motive of improving their condition. If they are really moved by pity towards these poor people will they not allow them to take water from the common wells in the villages? Why should men like Mr. Pandian come forward to construct separate wells for these people? We therefore pray that this class of people may also be treated as human beings and allowed to have a representative in the Legislative Council who will work for the removal of their hardships.

The depressed classes and the Government.

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FOR WEEK ENDING 18th NOVEMBER 1911.

No. 47 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The Hindu of the 10th November has the following:-

The Hindu University scheme.

"The letter of reply of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair to Mrs. Annie Besant on the subject of the proposed Hindu University, which has been sent to us for publication, is the first open declaration against the scheme by a leader of society, of the culture, experience and position of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair. We fear that in this matter, as in his recent article on "Social Reform " in the Contemporary Review Mr. Sankaran Nair has somewhat weakened his position by his strongly expressed antipathy to Brahmanism and "The priestly class". It seems to us also that Mr. Sankaran Nair has proceeded unnecessarily to give expression to views and sentiments regarding Hindu religion and the dominiance of the priestly class on which he assumes that religion is based, which have excited much acrimonious controversy and are in many ways questionable. Rigid adherence to Hinduism may have led to stagnation in thought and action, but the statements that 'Hinduism teaches obedience to the King or State only when the State adopts the views of the Shastras i.e., of the priestly class and that therefore 'civil allegiance must be precarious indeed when it is avowedly at the mercy of a religion of which the members of the priestly class are alone the authorised exponents,' are not warranted by the facts and cannot be accepted as correct or sound. Nor are we able to see how the formation of a Hindu University may breed sedition a rather far fetched argument. All these observations,

however, do not affect the soundness of his opinion as to the undesirability of forming sectarian universities in India. . . . . . . Having regard again, to the Herculean efforts made to secure the minimum amount of funds required to float a Hindu University how can it be said that one Hindu University would benefit the whole of this vast country when even half a dozen State aided Universities are found insufficient to meet the educational requirements of the people? People in Madras may expect to reap the least benefit from an University founded more than a thousand miles away in the north of India. The Hindu University as much as the scheme for the Muslim University is one calculated to dissipate the time energy and funds of workers in the public cause, to create schism and promote friction between members of different communities and of intersections of them and to keep the ideal of a common nationality as remote from practical realization as differences in relgion can make it. Our readers may recollect that there is considerable weight of opinion in support of the Hindu Univesity movement viz., of Dr. Rash Beharry Ghose, Sir Guru Das Bannerjee, Sir S.Subramania Aiyar Mr. Saroda Charun Mitter, and others. The matter is of such universal importance that every educated and thinking man has the means of judging for himself and we should be glad to insert communications on the subject within reasonable limits."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

37. The Swadesamitran, of the 11th November, writes:--

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair on the proposed Hindu University.

We very much regret to note that Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair has expressed his opinion that the establishment of a Hindu University will be productive of More harm than good to India and has on that ground declined to join it. He is the first among the Hindu leaders who have opined against this movement. The majority of the educated classes are for it and it has the support of even the zamindars like the Maharaja of Durbanga. In his recent letters to the papers of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair has been exhibiting a strong aversion to caste distinction among the Hindus and to the wonderful influence of the Brahmans. It is incorrect to say that Hinduism is based upon the will or opinions of Brahamans. Even non-Brahman Hindus have come out as preachers of Hinduism, having mastered the principles thereof. We do not think Swami Vivekananda was a Brahman. At the same time he had the strongest attachment for Hinduism. But he never ridiculed the other classes; nor did he advocate hatred towards the British race or the British Government. Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair is therefore justified in saying that Hinduism inculcates such a hatred. It is true that Hinduism has fostered the distinction between different castes and a want of love between one caste and another. But these do not form part of the instruction to be imparted in the new University. ~~It is the fundamental principles of Hinduism and not the different castes, and a want of love between one caste and another But these do not form part of the instruction to be imparted~~

religious practices and rituals thereof that will be taught in this University. The Europeans and the non-Brahmins among the Hindus who have understood the fundamental principles of Hinduism ... all at one

~~in the new University.~~ It is the fundamental principles of Hinduism and not the different religious practices and rituals thereof that will be taught in this University. The Europeans and the non-Brahmans among the Hindus, who have understood the fundamental principles of Hinduism are all at one in praising them. The Government of India, the Hon'ble Mr. Butler and even Lord Crewe appear to be in favour of this Hindu University. Surely they will not support this movement if it is capable of promoting sedition. Moreover the Government will be deemed to be partial if it declines to favour the Hindu University scheme, while it has given its entire support to the Muhammadan University scheme.

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39. An article in the Manorama, of the 10th November referring to the Indian Civil Service Examination

Six Simultaneous Indian Civil Service. Examination.

says that the results of the last examination are not gratifying to India as only three Indians have come out successful. Indians labour under a great disadvantage in respect of this examination. Living in England is very costly and beyond the means of men of ordinary circumstances, while caste rules stand in the way of many crossing the seas. If this examination is conducted simultaneously in India, it will be a great convenience to the Indians. The paper therefore suggests that if the Government are going to confer any boon on India in commemoration of the Coronation of His Majesty nothing will be more fitting and more generally appreciated than the introduction of the Simultaneous Indian Civil Service Examination in India.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25th NOVEMBER 1911.

No. 48 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Racial feeling and the remedy.

10. In an article under this heading the Indian Patriot of the 20th November remarks:-- "In spite of all that has been done we frequently hear complaints of lack of sympathy between the officials and the people the bitterness of race feeling the absence of identity of interests between the rulers and the people. . . . . If after eating and drinking together Englishmen and Indians separate, the one to Govern the country according to his mind and wish and the other to submit to what may be ordered for him, it is not likely that the cause which creates misunderstanding between them, which encourages a sense of power on the one hand and engenders a sense of wrong on the other, will be removed. The English Government in India can only be placed on a political but never on a social basis for race and colour will ever remain. A social fusion of the Englishmen and Indians is out of the question. But a political fusion is not so difficult. Englishmen and Indians can get on well enough on a business fotting as they do now in public offices in courts of law in legislative Councils, and in mercantile firms. The sense of equal status and rights and equal opportunities will reconcile them better to the idea of acting together The feeling that the Englishman is the dominant partner in business is fatal to that perfect goodwill which is

essential for harmonious co-operation. The Indian cannot become an Englishman, he cannot become one with him socially; but he can, like the Englishman, be a citizen of the Empire with the same interest in its strength and safety, the same pride in its greatness and glory. But he can be such only if he is able to hope for the same achievements and the same position as his English brother. He should not have to stop behind when he has ascended certain steps in the ladder; he should not have to bend before an Englishman who is not taller than himself, his growth should not be stunted by artificial restrictions. It is on this basis that the British Empire in India will permanently rest. It will be a co-operation in business, with equal interests and with equal hopes for both and if the empire is established on this basis it will also be the means of diminishing the mutual hatred and jealousy between Asia and Europe and the chances of a racial war between East and West."

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14. Referring to the discussion of the Budget Committee on the Morrocco treaty in the Reichstag recently,

Another Indian mutiny.

the Indian Patriot, of the 22nd November, writes:-- "The Germans would be making a very serious mistake, indeed, if they expect that the history of the Indian mutiny would be repeated, and yet the speakers in the Reichstag who referred to that incident in the history of English administration in India, would not have meant anything else. A London telegram that we publish elsewhere refers 'to the allusions of certain speakers to the Sikhs and Gurkhas in India' and also to the reply of the Chancellor 'that the munity of 1857 must not be forgotten' We may at once set at rest any undue calculation of a mutiny in India when England and Germany are warring against each other in Europe. A mutiny is not a possibility at all. Nothing can be farther from truth. But we do not expect the average German politician in the Reichstag to know the history of British Government of India much less an infuriated German, panting for blood and war, to be calm and reasonable. . . . . . The German newspaper man in the Press camp at the Delhi Darbar will see a sight and if he has intelligence and shrewdness enough will understand the significance of that sight which will be very different from the idea of a mutinty at all. They are making the most pitiable mistake, indeed if they assign to the legitimate aspirations of the people of this country which from time to time, find expression outside; sometimes forcible expression any other meaning than the desire for progress; they seem to assign to them

a meaning that there is active discontent waiting only for an opportunity to break out, which opportunity is evidently to be supplied by an Anglo-German warfare. The Sikhs and Gurkhas, of whose first class fighting qualities the world has heard with wondering interest are awaiting for a chance to turn and fire upon the English to drive them out of India, to establish themselves as rulers of India. We shall not be surprised if towards this wholy unfounded conception by Germans of the thought and circumstance in India Englishmen themselves have contributed the most. The appearance of a Bomb the story of a political murder, the talk of a train wreck or the assassination of a Government officer has been exaggerated beyond measure by a certain class of journalists. They have taken the wildest pleasure in drawing a dark and terrible picture of an India seething with sedition of the life of every Englishman in India being in danger of secret socieities and bloody conspiracies to subvert British Government in this country. As if a small harmless lie is not enough. . . . . . . Germany has touched a most irritating part when she spoke of an Indian mutiny. The wild man who bragged of disloyal and seditious India would not be able to contradict it. And Germany would be hoping and any hope during time of war is certainly a great source of strength.

We laugh at this diabolical hope of Germany. To-day there are none more loyal than the Sikhs, none more faithful than the Gurkhas. Before their powerful arms the flower of German solidiery shall fall and they shall wait in vain who wait to see that their arms are turned against the English and in favour of the Germans. The Gurkhas have never been known to falter at the prospect of war,

and whether in India or in the heart of Germany where the British Government may order them, they will discharge themselves to fit in with their reputation. Indians are loyal; they have come to look upon themselves as part of the great British Empire; with permissible pride they look upon themselves as an important part of the Empire."

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(d) Education.

The Hindu University.

19. In continuing its comments on the letter of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nayar to Mrs. Besant about the Hindu University the Swadesamitran of the 17th November says:-- Mr. Justice Sankaran Nayar is of opinion that, as there are a sufficient number of universities now, there is no necessity for any new university. But in certain European countries which are far less in extent than India there are as many as twenty universities and so the five universities now existing in India cannot be said to be sufficient. As even these five universities are Government institutions, there are many defects in them. Mr. Justice Sankaran Nayar also says that religious instruction, which will form an important item in the work of the Hindu University, will have the effect of perpetuating caste distinction among the Hindus and that, as Hinduism is opposed to Western civilization it will create hatred against the British race and the British Government. Some English papers also concur in this opinion. But, if Hinduism will have the effect of narrowing the minds of those to whom it is inculcated, will not the same effect be produced upon the Muhammadans by giving them instruction in their faith which will form the chief feature of the work of the Muhammadan University. Religious instruction formed the main portion of the education imparted by the universities in every country in ancient days, and it must be admitted that such instruction had the effect of producing narrow mindedness and religious hated. But, now religious instruction will be commingled with education in secular sciences and the works of modern scholars

and therefore it will not have such an injurious effect. That the Hindu religion is opposed to Western civilization is belied by present-day experience and therefore Mr. Justice Sankaran Nayar's view that our shastras and priests tend to create sedition is not correct. The Hindus were known for there loyalty during the Muhammadan rule. They are no less loyal now to the British Raj and this has been admitted by Englishmen themselves. Loyalty is a sentiment which is ingrained in the constitution of the Hindu. If the statement of some of the great men of the day that the future progress of the human race depends upon the blending of the Eastern and Western civilizations is true how are we justified in condemning the Hindu University, whose ultimate aim is only this?

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

28. The Tamilian of the 22nd November says:-- The statement of Mr. Sankaran Nayar that the establishment of a Hindu University will tend to create disunion among the people is being refuted by some; but we think that Mr. Nayar is quite correct in his view. The mere proposal to open a Hindu University when there are a number of universities established by the British Government exhibits a spirit of disunion and the proposal to start a Muhammadan University only confirms it. The very term "Hindu" implies a distinction between caste and caste and between creed and creed, and it is therefore a wonderful statement to make that a Hindu University will have nothing to do with caste distinction. On the contrary some persons in the Punjab have declared that the observances of the different castes should be maintained, while Mrs. Annie Besant herself has said that caste distinction should continue. When it is patent that the racial and religious arrogance of the higher classes has resulted in sedition against the sovereign himself it is futile to refute the statement of Mr. Sankaran Nayar.

Justice Sankaran Nayar and the Hindu University.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2nd DECEMBER 1911.

No. 49 of 1911.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(d) Education.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair on the Hindu University scheme.

14. Referring to the letter of Mr Justice Sankaran Nair in which he expressed his disapproval of the proposal to establish a Hindu University on the ground that the education imparted therein will opposed to Western civilization and that this may tend to the hatred of the English and to the growth of disloyalty, the Desamata, of the 22nd November remarks that such statements from the pen of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair have greatly disappointed the Hindu public. He would have done better if he had simply said that sectarian universities tended to foster racial and religious differences which already exist in India to its great disadvantage. The paper states that his statements are irrelevant and that he ought to have written better. The Hon'ble Mr. Butler has approved of the scheme of the Hindu University on the condition that it shall be worked on modern lines. All sciences will be taught therein as in the other universities but in addition to it, Hinduism says the paper will form a subject of study.

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The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair and the Hindu University.

4 Commenting on the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair's reply to the letter addressed to him by Mr. Annie Bseant about the Hindu University, the Sadhvi, of 1st Nov. writes Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair is one of the greatest men that Southern India has produced. He is a lawyer of no mean attainments. He is believed to have a good knowledge of what is right and wrong. He is a patriot to the core. His utterances are always characterised by good sense and a sterling spirit of impartiality. He has a courage of conviction rarely possessed by others. . . . . . We agree with Mr. Sankaran Nair that the unification of races is necessary for the general welfare of the country but he has failed to show that the Hindu University will turn out to be sectarian and that it is bound to widen the gulf between the different communities of India. . . . . . A Hindu University on national and rational lines is bound to purge Hinduism of barbarous and unenlightened encrustations. . . . . Mr. Sankaran Nair is of opinion that a sectarian university will foster a feeling of exclusiveness and of hostility to the Western civilisation to the British race and government and that it will create an atmosphere of dislike and ill-feeling and may breed even sedition. This is too strong a language. And there is no excuse for it. The Hindu University will never foster a feeling of exclusiveness. . . . . Surely Mr. Sankaran Nair must have been under the fumes of morbid imagination when he wrote this stuff and nonsense. The last portion of the last sentence amounts to sedition pure and simple. It is a pity that he allowed his reason to be overpowered by his unhappy bias. Mr. Nair is a great man and we see in his article a lamentable fall from the pinnacle of

his greatness. We sincerely deplore this fall and we offer our condolence to him on this sad misfortune."

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21. Delhi Durbar & Depressed Class. to be typed

The Tamilian, of the 29th November, observes:--There are none who care for the hardships inflicted upon six crores of poor Indians by the so-called higher classes of the Indians. Numerous are the ways in which these six crores of people are ~~bing~~ being teased by those who are subject to the false distinction of caste, and as they have found it impossible to get their grievances redressed by any representation to the local officials, they now approach Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress with a prayer for the following concessions being granted to them:-

The Delhi Darbar and the depressed classes.

1. As it is these poor ryots that take all the trouble of ploughing and cultivating the lands, waste lands should be granted to them freely through Protestant Christian Missionaries or the Sakhya Buddhist Society, whenever such a demand is made.

2. If the poor people in villages represent their grievances to the British officials, the latter should not refer the matter for enquiry to the caste leaders, but go to the spot themselves, make a personal enquiry and do justice.

3. As people of all castes are allowed to take water from the tanks, wells and pipies in towns, the same privilege should be given to people of all castes in villages also.

4. These six crores of people should have a representative on the Legislative Council to lay their grievances before the authorities and seek for redress.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9th December 1911.

No. 50 of 1911.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sectarian Universities.

20. The Sasilekha, of the 1st December, feels highly gratified at the endeavours that are being made to establish a Hindu and a Muhammadan University. There are some, says the paper, who do not speak in favour of sectarian universities. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair for instance, criticised the religion of the Hindus and said that if it should spread through a Hindu University sedition would increase and Brahmans would gain immense power and that, by means of these two evils, the country would seriously suffer. But the paper opines that to enable the different races of the Indian population professing different faiths, to learn what Europe and India has to teach will certainly conduce to the well-being of the Indians.

Sectarian universities.

An article in the Kerala Patrika of the 2nd December referring to the establishment of sectarian universities in India, says that an institution of the kind would not be an imperative necessity if provision could be made in the existing institutions for imparting religious instructions. The proposed institution cannot expect to have any greater liberty in matters of education than existing ones enjoy. If such things were to come to pass they will eventually bring more evil in the country. The existence of differences in opinion in matters other than religious cannot tend to

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to the advancement of the welfare of the country. A country will not prosper unless its people consisting of diverse castes and creeds work in unison. Even as it is the holders of different faiths do not move on friendly terms with each other. The establishment of sectarian universities will simply widen the gap between the various religious sects. It will be clearly seen that the majority of the promoters of the new University schemes are those who would place religious education in the foreground. On a careful consideration of the present state of India it will be easily understood that tho though the Indians will not be successful in the struggle for existence as against other nations yet in order to avert utter discomfiture it is necessary to devise some means for affording them greater facility for secular education. It is anyhow good that money has been collected in the name of the University and it will meet with the general approval if the fund is utilized for promoting secular education. On these grounds the paper is constrained to give its support to the resolution passed at the meeting held in the Calicut Town Hall on last Sunday to oppose the movement for the establishment of sectarian universities.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16th DECEMBER 1911.

No. 51 of 1911.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

Sectarian universities.

9. An article in the Kerala Sanchari, of the 6th December says that there are schemes afloat for the establishment of sectarian universities for the Hindus and Muhammadans, respectively and large sums have been collected for their maintenance, There are many among the leaders who entertain the opinion that a university which is intended to teach Varnasrama Dharma cannot produce any beneficial results but will on the other hand, breed evils and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair is one of them. There are some who disagree with him. Every one will conceded that Mr. Sankaran Nair will not give public expression to an opinion before mature consideration. India is a congeries of countries containing heterogeneous classes and creeds. The Hindus and Muhammadans are the most important among them. It is only owing to the English rule and to the existence of some educated leaders among them that these two classes now move with each other more closely than they did before. Yet, instances of friction between them are not wanting. Is it not to avoid such frictions that religious teachings have been cautiously avoided in Government institutions. It is a matter of serious doubt whether the present schemes will not widen the gulf that now separates them instead

instead of bridging it over. These institutions are likely to strengthen the Brahman supremacy. Relgious teachings naturally tend to give rise to religious quarrels. In order to promote better feelings between the Hindus and Muhammadans it is desirable to have a common university for both without any religious teaching.

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